

1500

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with showers. Temperature 64-71. Friday, rain. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with scattered showers. Temperature 58-64. Friday, similar. CHANNELL: Moderate to rough. ROM: Thursday, sunny. Temperature 64-71. NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temperature 64-71.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	50.0
Belgium	20.0	Lebanon	50.0
Denmark	35.0	Luxembourg	50.0
Egypt	40.0	Morocco	50.0
France	50.0	Netherlands	50.0
Germany	50.0	Nigeria	50.0
Greece	50.0	Portugal	50.0
India	50.0	Spain	50.0
Iran	50.0	Sweden	50.0
Israel	50.0	Switzerland	50.0
Italy	50.0	Turkey	50.0
		U.S. Embassy (Paris)	50.0
		U.S. Embassy (New York)	50.0



Protesters gathered outside the Knesset (background) as the final debate begins. Police sealed off the area after protesters, angry about the possibility of dismantling Israeli settlements in the Sinai, attempted to enter the building.

Debate Continues Into Morning Knesset Is Seen Heading For Approval of Accords

By William Claiborne
JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (WP) — With acrimonious and seemingly interminable debate, Israel's parliament tonight headed for almost certain approval of a separate peace treaty with Egypt and the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the occupied Sinai peninsula.

As the marathon debate dragged on into the night, dramatic shifts of political loyalty emerged, with the opposition Labor alignment bench of the Knesset rising almost unanimously in support of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and, inconspicuously, the most conservative members of Mr. Begin's Likud coalition angrily denouncing their leader and threatening to vote against him.

The anomaly, although expected for several days, appeared to stun Mr. Begin, who found himself confronted with the possibility of having to resign and form a new government.

The prime minister's aides said that Mr. Begin planned to make an emotional appeal for support at the end of the debate.

Resignation Pledge
Earlier in the day, Mr. Begin told a hastily called Cabinet meeting that he would resign unless a majority of the Likud coalition's 70 members supported the Camp David agreements.

Mr. Begin told his ministers that if the opposition Labor alignment were allowed to put the peace agreement vote over the top, he would hand his resignation to President Yitzhak Navon and reform the government.

Reading from parliamentary law covering the principle of collective responsibility, the prime minister said that a vote against him on the peace issue is tantamount to resignation from the Cabinet, and he made it clear that abstention would also be regarded as a form of betrayal.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, in an interview, said that if threatened abstentions by Likud members made the opposition's tally in support of the agreements one vote greater than Mr. Begin's own coalition, the Prime Minister planned to resign.

Hours before the scheduled early morning vote, Knesset floor managers were counting on at least 80 of the 120 member Likud coalition and most of the 30 Labor members to support the accords.

The peace plan was also expected to be endorsed by all but a handful of the 12-member National Religious Party and the 15 members of the now-divided Democratic Movement for Change.

As hundreds of demonstrators gathered outside and chanted their opposition to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's prerequisite that the Sinai settlements be withdrawn, Knesset members inside argued over whether the agreement would spell the end of all Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan and lead to a Palestinian state.

The session began at 11 a.m. and was scheduled for eight hours, but the prime minister's aides said that 70 members had asked to make speeches, postponing the vote by many hours.

An Israeli military liaison delegation was standing ready to fly to Cairo to begin negotiating practical details for the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt, which Mr. Begin has said could be accomplished before the end of the year.

The treaty would end a state of war that has existed between Israel. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

To Free Political Prisoners

Nicaragua Declares an Amnesty

MANAGUA, Sept. 27 (UPI) — The government declared an amnesty for political prisoners yesterday, granting opposition leaders one of their two demands for agreeing to sit down to peace talks with President Anastasio Somoza.

The government said that it had released an unnamed number of political prisoners today, Associated Press reported.

A terse communique issued late last night said only that "all persons except for those detained in connection with the commission of common crimes" would be released from Nicaraguan jails.

It did not say how many persons would be released or clearly state when. But diplomatic sources estimated that some 350 political prisoners should be affected by the amnesty, including at least six members of the Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of political, business and labor organizations opposed to Gen. Somoza's rule.

Freedom for political prisoners was one of the two demands made by the antigovernment coalition in return for agreeing to sit down with Gen. Somoza to negotiate an end to Nicaragua's bloody civil strife.

The communique made no mention of the front's other demand — the lifting of censorship imposed nearly two weeks ago during the height of the fighting between the National Guard and Sandinista guerrillas.

Jaime Chamorro, spokesman for the front, said Gen. Somoza had offered to negotiate only because he had "his arm twisted" by the United States.

In an about-face of its past stand, the government Monday accepted a mediation offer delivered by President Carter's special envoy, William Jorden, but did not say who would be asked to take part in discussions.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Jorden met with Gen. Somoza again today as part of the U.S. effort "to get the dialogue moving, a dialogue in which the opposition groups would have a chance to work out with the government a peaceful and democratic solution in Nicaragua."

But the spokesman confirmed that the Sandinista guerrillas were not being considered as a direct party in the negotiations.

Mr. Chamorro said the Broad Opposition Front had not yet received an official invitation to join the talks "but we hope it will be soon."

He added that six of the coalition's 52 members had been arrested and most of the others were in hiding, and he complained his own La Prensa newspaper had only been able to publish once in the last two weeks.

Minimum Conditions
Before his organization would agree to talks, he said, Gen. Somoza would have to free jailed political leaders and relax press censorship.

"These are minimum preconditions for a propitious climate for the negotiations," Mr. Chamorro said.

He said he believed Gen. Somoza switched his position and agreed to consider "because he had his arm twisted by the United States."

Mr. Chamorro is the brother of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the anti-Somoza newspaper publisher whose murder last January touched off a wave of unrest and opposition to the regime that culminated this month in two weeks of bitter fighting between the National Guard and Sandinista guerrillas.

In another development, diplomatic sources said that 69 persons have sought political asylum in several Latin American embassies in Nicaragua. Their names were not revealed.

The opposition Conservative Party hailed the U.S. mediation as insurance against "a terrible, brutal wave of repression on a national scale."

"Only one regret is that the negotiations didn't come sooner, that so many people had to die and that so many cities were destroyed," Roberto Velez Barcenas, the party secretary said.

The Conservatives, the only legal opposition party, were meeting today to debate whether to withdraw their members from parliament — a move that would effectively destroy Nicaragua's image as a democracy.

To Free Natural Gas Prices

Carter Wins Round on Energy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Senate handed President Carter the first major victory on his energy program in more than a year today, approving 57 to 42 a compromise bill to lift U.S. price controls on natural gas by 1985.

The legislation, which the White House has depicted as the most important remaining part of the energy plan, now goes to the House. A battle also is expected there but supporters of the measure appear to have the upper hand.

House leaders hope to combine the gas-pricing bill with a number of other, less controversial parts of Mr. Carter's energy plan and pass the entire package with one vote just before the scheduled mid-October congressional adjournment.

Mr. Carter asked Congress in April, last year, to join him in declaring "the moral equivalent of war" on the energy crisis by approving a package designed to conserve scarce fuels by making them more expensive and taxing their inefficient use.

The House passed most of what Mr. Carter requested in August, last year. But until today's vote, that was the last congressional victory the Carter program enjoyed as the Senate began systematically dismantling the plan's provisions.

Senate passage of the gas-pricing bill followed an intensive White House lobbying effort. Administration officials portrayed the plan as crucial to future U.S. energy policies and to halting the decline of the U.S. dollar.

Supporters said the measure would allow enough new gas to be found to reduce oil imports by about 1.5 million barrels a day by 1985 — going a long way to meeting the reduction of 2 million barrels a day Mr. Carter vowed at July's economic summit in Bonn.

However, opponents of the compromise — a coalition of liberals who called it too costly for consumers and conservatives who complained it does not deregulate quickly enough — claimed the measure would not have any appreciable effects on either gas production or oil imports.

Congressional economists estimate the proposal will cost consumers who heat with gas about \$16 billion in higher gas bills through 1985.

Supporters claim the measure will add about \$25 a year to the average family's heating bill. Liberal opponents argue that the additional cost will be \$100 or more a year.

The measure is substantially different from Mr. Carter's original gas-pricing proposal, which would have continued price controls indefinitely but at higher-than-present levels. But the president backed it as the best that could be achieved.

It would immediately boost the regulated wholesale price of gas by about 25 percent, then allow additional increases of 10 percent a year through Jan. 1, 1985, when the lid would be removed entirely.

Although only "newly discovered" gas would qualify for deregulation, industry sources said that by 1985 between 50 percent and 67 percent of all gas will fall into this category.

But Upset Held Possible

Defense Minister Favored For S. Africa Premiership

By John Burns
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Pieter Botha, South Africa's hard-line defense minister, emerged today as the favorite to succeed outgoing Prime Minister John Vorster when the parliamentary caucus of the ruling National Party makes the selection tomorrow.

However, despite last-minute efforts by Mr. Botha's supporters to have their man chosen by acclamation, signs were that his two rivals in the contest, Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and Pura Relations Minister Cornelius Mulder, would force a vote when the caucus meets.

Mr. Mulder, 53, long the heir apparent to Mr. Vorster, appeared to have been damaged by a last-minute statement by Mr. Vorster that failed to clear him of personal involvement in a government financial scandal.

Mr. Vorster's reference to the possibility of criminal action against anyone found to have made "personal gain" in the scandal was seen as apt to deter some caucus members, who might fear that the continuing inquiry could produce disclosures embarrassing to the country if Mr. Mulder were prime minister.

As Mr. Vorster's statement was published, surveys by several major newspapers put Defense Minister Botha about even with Mr. Mulder in the contest for first-round balloting, with Foreign Minister Roelof Botha trailing.

Upset Possible
The possibility of a last-minute upset could not be ruled out. Aides to Foreign Minister Botha, at 46 the youngest and most reform-minded of the candidates, insisted that he was picking up support steadily from voters who had at first pledged their support to the two older men.

A late count by parliamentary correspondents covering the election suggested that the Vorster statement might drop Mr. Mulder into third place, leaving the two Bothas in the runoff. In that event,



Pieter Botha, contender for premiership.

Warsaw Pact's Arithmetic Puzzles NATO

By Michael Geder
VIENNA, Sept. 27 (WP) — Allied officials at a key new round of East-West troop reduction talks opening here today privately claim that the Soviet bloc "is either fiddling, cheating or lying" about the number of troops it has along the Central European front facing west.

The biggest discrepancies, allied officials say, are in the number of Soviet and Polish troops, as opposed to East German and Czechoslovakian soldiers, that the Warsaw Pact claims are in the region covered by the negotiations.

"How can they talk that way," said a senior Communist diplomat here. "They have no roster" of Communist military units or personnel, he said, referring to the Western negotiators.

And, he warned, if the West continues to challenge the Communist statistics with the intention of forcing the Warsaw Pact to make larger numerical cuts in its forces than opposing NATO ground forces, "then obviously there will be a protracted discussion of no use and no agreement will be reached soon."

These opposing views concern what negotiators on both sides of the NATO-Warsaw Pact mutual

Western Officials Dispute Figures on Troops

and balanced force reduction talks call the data issue.

In brief, it refers to a Western contention that the Soviet-led pact has about 155,000 more soldiers in Central Europe than the pact will admit.

In a deeper sense, it raises the puzzling question for Western officials of why the Russians are "fiddling, cheating or lying" overtly to the West in a field where Western intelligence is highly confident of its estimates and where, Westerners believe, the Soviet Union knows that the issue is an enormous and possibly insurmountable obstacle that must be overcome if these long-stalled negotiations that have been going on for five years here are to yield an agreement that will reduce military forces, and hopefully tensions, along the most critical East-West border.

What makes this new round — the 16th since the talks began in October, 1973 — so potentially crucial as a test of good faith is that it is the first since the Soviet bloc submitted new proposals in June.

In those proposals, the Soviet bloc appeared to agree, at least conceptually, to the long-standing Western position that there should be approximate parity and a common troop ceiling for both forces in the region. The Soviet bloc agreed, it said, to a common ceiling of about 900,000 army and air force personnel on each side, with the key figure being a limitation on 700,000 ground troops.

Hailed by Carter
These proposals were hailed, albeit cautiously, by President Carter in June as "a step in the right direction."

The Soviet Union, he said, had now replied to earlier Western proposals in a very affirmative way and "the prospects now are much better than they were a month ago."

In the following months, however, and as numerous interviews here with both sides suggest, the data supplied by the Warsaw Pact and the line taken by Communist officials indicate that there has been no change in the Eastern arithmetic.

The allies insist that the Warsaw Pact has 962,000 ground troops and needs to withdraw 262,000 to reach the ceiling. The Soviet bloc contends it only has 805,000 ground troops and thus only has to withdraw 105,000 to comply.

The Soviet Union thus far has not disputed NATO's estimate of 791,000 Western ground troops, which means a Western reduction of 91,000.

In effect, the Russians argue that there is already rough parity in the region. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Aide Urges Restraint In Dealing With Russia

By David Binder
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — On the eve of crucial Soviet-U.S. negotiations on a new treaty to limit strategic weapons, a leading administration official has called for "moderation" in the U.S. approach to the Soviet Union.

Addressing a subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, Ambassador Marshall Shulman conjectured that "the deterioration in Soviet-American relations may have bottomed out in midsummer."

Mr. Shulman, a special adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Soviet affairs, said that the Soviet Union had been "exceedingly reasonable" in its approach to the arms talks.

Mr. Vance opened a round of talks on a new strategic arms agreement with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York today. Administration officials have said that the outcome will determine whether a pact can be completed by the end of the year, as has been widely predicted.

In a lengthy presentation to the House subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Mr. Shulman attributed the recent deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations primarily to Soviet activities in Africa which "exceeded a reasonable level of restraint," to deployment of new weaponry in East Europe which "raised uncertainties about Soviet intentions," and to Soviet police actions against dissidents and U.S. representatives in Moscow.

But he acknowledged Soviet arguments that the United States had been "dilatory" in strategic arms talks, had acted suspiciously in strengthening ties with China, and had sought to undermine Soviet domestic authority by exploiting human rights issues.

He went on to speak of "factors within the Soviet Union that contribute to heighten tension in the relationship," mentioning "the powerful entrenched police bureaucracy" and "the military bureaucracy."

He related increased importance of these factors to "periods of regression." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Soviet TV Shows Dissent — in West

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP) — Soviet television viewers have never seen a program about dissent in their own country, but they were given a vivid half-hour view of "police batons, handcuffs and jail cells" that the announcer said await those in the United States and Western Europe who criticize the system.

The prime-time program yesterday, called "The Right Not to Have Rights," showed exciting color films from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy of club-swinging police chasing demonstrators, of rallies by the unemployed and of poor people being evicted from their homes.

"The deprivation of human beings of their elementary rights is the inhuman element of capitalist society," the announcer continued. He urged the audience to support "freedom fighters" in America "whose only crime is fighting for human rights."

"For them, the police batons, the handcuffs and jail cells are always ready."

"Bourgeois leaders talk a lot about human rights," the announcer said. "They are unwilling to look at their own countries where many people, the overwhelming majority, are deprived of freedom of conscience."

As a guitar twanged in the background and the screen showed fuzzy black-and-white photographs

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Train Explodes In Spain Tunnel

MADRID, Sept. 27 (UPI) — A 13-car train hauling 650 tons of gasoline and diesel fuel exploded today inside a mountain tunnel and was still burning out of control hours later, railroad officials said.

Seven railroad workers were believed dead, and three escaped the blaze, which sent heavy smoke, gases and flames shooting out of both ends of the mile-long tunnel in northern Spain at Pajares Pass, the officials said.

The accident cut off railway traffic between central Spain and the northern region of Asturias, and officials said it would be four or five days before the service could be restored.

Mr. Mulder's supporters were thought likely to back the defense minister, who at 63 is less of a threat to Mr. Mulder's long-term ambitions than the foreign minister.

A factor in the foreign minister's favor was that the 172 parliamentarians expected to vote in the caucus will cast secret ballots, opening the possibility that some may ignore political debts.

Opinion surveys by anti-government (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Reduces Trade Deficit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — The U.S. trade deficit fell to \$1.62 billion in August, an encouraging sign for the nation's economic outlook, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit followed a \$2.99-billion trade gap in July and was the second smallest of the year after June.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the trade picture has become "decidedly more favorable" since the spring.

Story: Page 9.

After End of Arms Embargo

Turkey Evokes 'New Era' In Its Relations With U.S.

ANKARA, Sept. 27 (AP) — Premier Bulent Ecevit said today he hoped that the formal ending of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey would lead to a new and positive era in Turkish-U.S. relations.

President Carter ended the 34-year embargo yesterday by certifying that Turkey was acting "in good faith to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem."

In a written statement distributed to the press, Mr. Ecevit stated that Turkey and the United States would soon take up the issue of the U.S. defense installations on Turkish soil. Most activities at the installations were halted in 1975 in retaliation for the embargo.

The premier apparently was referring to a meeting scheduled next week in New York between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Oksan.

Officials said today that techni-

cal-level talks on a new defense agreement had been underway for some time.

Mr. Ecevit said that Turkey's national security council, which is made up of military and civilian leaders, would discuss a "provisional status" for the U.S. bases in a meeting early next week.

The Turkish newspaper Hürriyet reported that five key bases, including three intelligence-gathering stations and a navigational base on the coast of the Sea of Marmara, would be reopened soon with "provisional status."

In all, the bases at issue number about two dozen. Most are relay and communications stations whose activities are linked to the intelligence-gathering functions of several major ones, which monitor nuclear tests and troop movements in the Soviet Union.

The U.S. Congress imposed a total ban on arms sales to Turkey because of Turkey's use of U.S.-supplied weapons in its invasion of Cyprus in 1974. The embargo was later modified to allow Turkey up to \$175 million in military aid.

'Good Faith'

Both houses of Congress voted to repeal the embargo two months ago, if Mr. Carter could certify Turkish good faith in pursuing a Cyprus settlement.

The bill that Mr. Carter signed would also allow resumption of trade with Rhodesia next year if the government there showed willingness to participate with all other Rhodesian political and racial factions in an internationally sponsored conference on its future.

Under the bill's terms, Rhodesia also must select a government in free elections with all political and population groups being allowed to participate.

The bill signed yesterday also makes possible the president's proposed phasing out of U.S. troops in South Korea. The legislation authorizes the transfer of \$800 million in U.S. defense equipment to the South Koreans.

UN Body Told Britain Backs Mideast Accords

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (UPI) — Britain endorsed the Camp David accords today, but France warned that despite initial euphoria, "great uncertainty" still surrounds the agreements.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told the General Assembly that Camp David "has ushered in a new phase" in efforts for a Middle East peace, but that "evidently, there is great uncertainty in it." Echoing remarks made yesterday by both Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Guiringaud said a settlement demanded that "all interested parties be associated, including the representatives of the Palestinian people."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen called the accords "a positive step" which has London's full support. Still, he added, "many major questions remain to be resolved, and I do not underestimate the difficulties."

Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiry, who is also president of the Organization of African Unity, urged UN members not to rush to judgment on the accords, saying, "We should . . . shed light on the positive elements of this initiative." He called the accords "a historic attempt to make peace in the region."

A Correction

A report in the International Herald Tribune of Monday, Sept. 25, stated incorrectly that the Sudanese government had endorsed the Camp David Mideast accords. In fact, the Sudanese government has not publicly stated its position on the matter.

Informality At Vatican

Pope John Paul I pats Daniele Bravo at the Vatican yesterday while interviewing the 5th-grade Rome student during yesterday's papal general audience. In the month since his election as pontiff, Pope John Paul has transformed the normally sedate audiences into informal gatherings.



Warsaw Pact Arithmetic Puzzles NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

region. But Western officials say that the Russians have not budged at all from their long-held position that they will not give up the relative numerical superiority they have always held on the central front. "The Soviet states insist that there will be no asymmetrical reductions, since the figures show approximate parity," a leading Communist diplomat here said.

Some Western negotiators believe that the real issue is not the data problem, but whether the Kremlin will decide that it wants a troop-reduction agreement. If it does, these officials argue, then there are enough loopholes in the data question for Moscow to find some way to acknowledge the higher level of Western forces and proceed with an agreement.

They insist that the West will not try to finesse an agreement by watering down its own figures in order to reach a compromise.

On the other hand, there is widespread agreement among U.S., British, West German and other NATO officials that the data issue, which has been around for years,

may become extremely hard or even impossible for the Soviet Union to back away from, specifically because the 805,000 figure has been officially and publicly spotlighted as part of the June proposals and part of the first even slightly detailed exchange of data on the subject by the two blocs.

The 805,000 figure was first broached, with no corresponding detail, by the Warsaw Pact in June, 1976. Since then Soviet chief Leonid Brezhnev has stated publicly that the Warsaw Pact has not added soldiers in the field. Thus, the Soviet Union must stick to the same figure or suggest that Mr. Brezhnev's statements were false.

Western delegates say they could

New \$1 Coin Moves Nearer To U.S. Mint

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Americans could have the new Susan B. Anthony dollar coin jingling in their pocket change sometime next summer, Treasury officials say.

The coin picturing the women's rights advocate won House approval on a 368-to-38 vote yesterday. The Senate passed the authorization bill earlier, and President Carter is certain to sign it.

U.S. Mint officials said they will begin minting 500 million of the copper-nickel coins in January and issue them about June. They will release a large number of coins at the outset so that they do not become scarce collectors' items.

Soviet Nuclear Blast Detected by Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Soviet Union set off an underground nuclear explosion on the island of Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea today, the Uppsala Seismological Institute reported.

It was the second underground explosion detected in that area this year and registered 5.3 on the Richter scale.

Vance, Gromyko Reopen Strategic Weapons Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko reopened negotiations today that may determine whether a new treaty to limit the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers can be completed by the end of the year.

The two men planned two days of meetings, beginning in the late afternoon at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and continuing tomorrow morning at the U.S. Mission.

U.S. officials said that after Mr. Vance addressed the General Assembly Friday, the negotiations probably will be shifted to Washington on Saturday with President Carter taking charge.

Last October, speaking in Des Moines, Iowa, an option Mr. Carter foreclosed within weeks of a strategic weapons limitation treaty that would be "the pride of the country." Now, 11 months later, the agreement remains elusive despite three rounds of Vance-Gromyko negotiations since April and Mr. Carter's intervention last May.

"Modernization" is issue Chief among the disputed issues is "modernization," how many new missile systems the two governments will allow each other to build and improve during the treaty's life, until 1985.

Paul Warnke, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, took the latest U.S. bargaining position to Moscow earlier this month.

Mr. Gromyko will convey the Kremlin's response to Mr. Vance. There has been no tip-off to the na-

tally really prove Mr. Brezhnev wrong. The Soviet buildup in recent years has been in equipment rather than men, they say, and the pact forces were much larger to begin with before June, 1976.

The situation now, they say, essentially boils down to the Soviet Union either being perhaps stuck with the 1976 figure or lying to the West on the size of its forces and knowing that the West knows they are lying.

Haig Denies Reports Of Maneuver Danger

HANAU, West Germany, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., NATO's Supreme Commander, denied today that the current maneuvers by almost 330,000 soldiers from half a dozen allied nations are either provocative or dangerous.

Gen. Haig was reacting to German newspaper criticism of the maneuvers which also involved flying 15,000 U.S. soldiers and 48 Phantom fighter-bombers from the United States to Western Europe.

Knesset Seen Moving Toward Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

and Egypt throughout Israel's 30-year existence, opening borders for commerce and tourism opening the Gulf of Suez to Israeli shipping, resulting in an exchange of embassies and normalization of relations between the two countries.

One of the concerns here since the announcement of the Camp David accords is that there would be an increase in terrorist activity. That concern was borne out tonight. While members of the Knesset debated the prospect of peace with Egypt, a huge explosion ripped through downtown Jerusalem near Zion Square, a busy area filled with shops and movie houses. The Jerusalem police reported that an officer had spotted a suspicious object and had it removed to a huge metal drum where it exploded. In the interval the police cordoned off the area.

The explosion shattered shop windows within a three block

radius. The police said that one person was slightly injured.

During the debate, some of Mr. Begin's staunchest advocates during his 28 years in the opposition and after his election last year bitterly attacked the prime minister, while some of his most fervent supporters showed him with warm praise, albeit tempered for practical political reasons with broad criticism of his handling of Israel's foreign policy in general.

"I do not trust you. I do not trust your path," shouted Moshe Shamir, a leader of Mr. Begin's Herut Party and a longtime ally of the prime minister, as he angrily shook his finger at Mr. Begin.

"What you are saying is that there is no justification for Zionist enterprises in Israel . . . Why was it necessary to give in to this pressure?" Mr. Shamir asked as Mr. Begin, sitting in the front row, turned to one side as if not listening.

"Dear friends, we are endangering our very existence. We are endangering the wish of young people in this country to live among us. Let us find a new formula. Let us not agree to swallow this poisonous drink," Mr. Shamir implored, as Knesset members alternately hooted and encouraged him.

Grave Danger Seen

Moshe Arens, also of the Herut Party and chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, also attacked the agreement, saying it would lead Israel to grave danger from Arab enemies.

Likening the settlements to a defensive wall, Mr. Arens said, "Once we remove its layer of stone, the wall will never be strong again."

Yoram Avidor, another Herut member and longtime Begin ally, said that while the "battle of the Sinai is over" the agreement would lead to a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

"May my traitorous right hand wither if I forget the West Bank of the Jordan River," he said.

Many of the members favoring the Camp David pacts were equally emotional in their support of what Mr. Begin presented as the "price of peace."

Haik Grossman, a former partisan fighter and member of the left-wing Mapam faction, declared, "The time has come for us to take the responsibility to stop the killing, to take this country out of a wave of war."

For years Mr. Begin has been an advocate of the Gush Emunim, (bloc of faithful) frequently urging the group to build more settlements on the West Bank to assure Israel's "eternal" right to the territory.

"Why love them?" Mr. Grossman asked Mr. Begin, a reference to his post-Camp David speech in which he said no matter how much the Gush Emunim attacked him, he would "return love."

The Labor Party's Abba Eban, former ambassador to the UN,

Fahd in Taif for three hours. The official Saudi press agency said that the talks were of "great importance." They dealt with "all Arab and international topics, and ways of promoting bilateral relations between the two countries."

The Syrian leader flew to Kuwait later today for talks with Emir Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

King Hussein was expected to visit Saudi Arabia soon, although no date has been announced.

Prince Fahd has been meeting visiting leaders because King Khalid is out of the country for heart treatment.

'Race Between Peaces'

The Jordanian newspaper Al-Rai commented today that the Middle East was witnessing a "race between two peaces" — the Camp David moves toward a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace, and Syrian-

Jordanian support for a comprehensive settlement.

King Hussein was meanwhile reported to have told Arab hardliners on Friday that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "deserves more sympathy than resentment," and that the Camp David trend was irreversible.

An English-language news bulletin in Beirut, the Middle East Reporter, quoted sources in Amman as saying that the Jordanian monarch counseled prudence to Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi and PLO chief Yasser Arafat. King Hussein reportedly argued that Mr. Sadat "let himself into a deep tunnel," and was meeting "indiscreetly strong U.S. pressure and Israeli intransigence."

Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Arafat conferred with King Hussein at an air base in Jordan on Friday to try to dissuade him from accepting the Camp David line.

Defense Minister Favored For S. Africa Premiership

(Continued from Page 1)

ment newspapers have shown the foreign minister to be a heavy favorite in the white public.

When Mr. Vorster announced his resignation on grounds of ill health last week, the defense minister and Mr. Mulder entered the succession battle with built-in advantages. Both are veteran Cabinet ministers compared with the foreign minister, who was appointed to his post 18 months ago, and both are provincial party leaders — Mr. Mulder in the Transvaal and the defense minister in the Cape.

Mr. Mulder was expected to command the bulk of the 80 Transvaal votes in the caucus, and Defense Minister Botha had a similar hold on the 55 Cape electors.

Mr. Mulder's political problems began earlier this year when newspapers uncovered a pattern of financial irregularities in the Depart-

ment of Information, which he headed for five years until Mr. Vorster transferred the post to Foreign Minister Botha four weeks ago.

Press disclosures prompted a parliamentary inquiry, which in turn led to the resignations of the department's three top-ranking civil servants.

Mr. Vorster then instituted an administrative inquiry into the department's multimillion-dollar program of covert spending overseas, which the disclosures had revealed.

Mr. Vorster's statement last night was prompted by a report in Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg newspaper favorable to Mr. Mulder, claiming that the audit of the Information Ministry's secret accounts had turned up no irregularities.

Mr. Vorster confirmed this, but he added that a wider inquiry, still in progress, was examining the purposes for which the money was spent and whether there was personal financial gain by the officials involved.

If the rival camps insist on a vote, it will be the first time in 20 years that the prime ministership has been contested. In 1958, Hendrik Verwoerd emerged as the winner from a three-cornered contest to succeed Hans Strijdom. After Mr. Verwoerd was assassinated in Parliament in 1966, several potential candidates deferred to Mr. Vorster, who was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. Vorster, like Foreign Minister Botha, was a relatively junior member of the Cabinet when he was chosen to head the government. Unlike the foreign minister, who has advocated reforms to combat racial discrimination, Mr. Vorster came to the post with a reputation as an extreme hardliner won during his years as justice minister.

Throughout its history, the National Party has tended to choose the most conservative candidate in leadership contests. If the pattern holds in the vote tomorrow, the winner almost certainly would be the defense minister.

British Sport Unit to Vote On Boycotting Olympics

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Whether Britain gives official consideration to boycotting the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow may be decided Tuesday when the Sports Council votes on a resolution based on alleged Russian violations of human rights.

Laddie Lucas, who once was captain of Britain's Walker Cup golf team and is now chairman of the Sports Council's finance committee, wants the government to open discussions with NATO and Common Market allies about the possibility of a concerted withdrawal.

"I greatly dislike what the Russians are doing in human rights," the former member of Parliament said in an interview today. "And I've been astonished at the strength and breadth of national feeling shown about this issue."

The controversy about British participation, ignited after the Soviet Union sentenced three dissidents including Anatoli Shcharansky to long prison terms in mid-July, has subsided recently, and it appears that the resolution before the Sports Council will fail.

The Labor government, however, has already stepped in at the last minute to prevent the signing of an Anglo-Russian sports agreement, and Foreign Secretary David Owen has suggested that the 1980 games might be in jeopardy.

If Mr. Lucas' resolution should be passed by the 32-member Sports Council, an independent body supported financially by the government, the Cabinet would probably take up the question of beginning

discussions with other governments "though it would not be bound to do anything."

The British Olympic Association declared its opposition to national boycotts two weeks ago.

"Emphasis has always been placed on the participation of the individual competitor in the games," it said. Therefore, subject to the laws of each nation and Olympic rules, "any competitor, if selected, should not be denied the privilege."

The debate over the games involves the same arguments employed in other areas of East-West competition, such as trade. Should the Western strategy be to isolate its adversaries or to build "bridges?"

"Our general view of détente is that people-to-people contacts are extremely important, but this hasn't stopped us from making gestures," a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

France to Take Part In UN Talks on Arms

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP) — France, which has boycotted the Geneva disarmament talks since they opened in 1962, will take part in the new United Nations disarmament committee to start work there next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stuenkel announced today.

The committee was established on a French initiative by the UN Special Assembly on Disarmament in New York this year to replace the Geneva forum.

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San Diego Crash Fulfilled Fears of Residents, Experts

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (NYT) — When two planes collided in San Diego Monday, it was as if they were acting out a scenario meant as a macabre confirmation of the fears of residents and air safety experts.

For years there had been fear of a major air disaster at Lindbergh Field in San Diego, where a small private plane and a Pacific Southwest Airlines jet carrying 136 passengers and crew members collided at 3,000 feet. The collision dropped burning debris on a residential neighborhood, killing at least 151 persons on the ground. At least 151 persons were killed on the ground and in the planes.

Many San Diego citizens had long complained that the airport's proximity to office buildings and homes (it is less than two miles from the city center) made it a safety danger. John McLues, former head of the Federal Aviation Administration, warned two years ago that the airport could expect a potential disaster.

Moreover, there had been fears among safety experts of the inevitability of a mid-air collision occurring between an airliner and a private plane at a major airport somewhere.

[The FAA issued tough new safety rules yesterday for commuter airlines and air taxis. UPI reported, tightening pilot training standards and ordering installation of additional crash-prevention equipment

so that by the end of next year the small airlines will have to meet safety requirements almost as strict as those for major carriers.

[The orders, developed over the last two years, were aimed at the growing fleet of small airlines operating planes with 20 seats or less. Commuter and air taxi lines now operate under safety standards much less stringent than those imposed on major airlines.]

Monday's collision highlighted a problem that has been recognized for more than two decades, a problem for which there have been numerous solutions proposed, but for which no solution has been implemented because of political and technical disputes.

The problem is an explosive growth of air traffic in and around the nation's major airports. The U.S. fleet of private planes has increased by 50 percent during the last decade, to more than 185,000, and operations by commercial jets have increased substantially. Every day, at scores of airports around the country, and most of the time safely, small private planes use the same landing and takeoff facilities and the same airspace as faster, larger commercial planes, which often carry hundreds of passengers.

Many of the small planes are operated by pilots considered to have skills at least as proficient as commercial pilots, and many of the private planes have the latest electronic flying aids. However, air safety specialists in the transportation safety board and elsewhere have warned that the danger of mixing such traffic was growing, and some have urged that the private planes be prohibited from the same airspace that is occupied by the commercial jets.

However, an influential lobby of private-plane owners and small-plane manufacturers, frequently allied with powerful congressmen who are pilots, has resisted such limitations.

In recent years, the Federal Aviation Administration has initiated a variety of projects to deal with the problem of mid-air collision. Modest restrictions have been made on travel by private planes at some major airports, including requirements that they be equipped with radar location-transmitting devices.

Organized airline pilots have long argued that technology is available to provide a cockpit device that would warn them of an impending collision.

But the FAA has argued that the available equipment is not satisfactory from a standpoint of reliability and safety — there are too many false alarms, for example, it claims. The agency said radar controllers on the ground, who can observe the relative locations of planes on their radar scopes, can warn pilots of a collision danger.

Organized airline pilots have long argued that technology is available to provide a cockpit device that would warn them of an impending collision.

In their petition, Farber and The Times said that the New Jersey court had erred in refusing to grant them due process of law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. They contended that the failure of the Jascovich trial judge to give them a hearing before citing them for contempt was a denial of due process and should have been overturned.

The petition also argued that the New Jersey court had mistakenly held that the state's newsmen's shield law was unconstitutional in cases where its provisions were in conflict with a defendant's right to a fair trial.

The petition also argued that the New Jersey court was in error in failing to hold that the subpoena for Farber's notes was overly broad.

In addition, the petition contended that the New Jersey court had relied solely on unsupported allegations to reach its conclusion that the trial judge had sufficient evidence before him to demand the notes without a hearing.

If the stay application had been denied, Farber would have had to return to jail, where he has already spent 27 days. His sentence for civil contempt was to run until he had turned over his notes. He also was found guilty of criminal contempt and was sentenced to a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail, and that term was to begin after the civil penalties had been served.

The Times' civil-contempt penalties had reached \$150,000 before they were stayed. Also stayed is a fine of \$100,000 for criminal contempt.

Shorter Work Week Opposed by France

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — The French government opposes proposals to shorten the working week as a way of absorbing unemployment, presidential spokesman Pierre Bismuth said today after the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Labor Minister Robert Boulin reported to the Cabinet on his talks with unions and employers' organizations. He was asked to continue discussions about part-time working, creation of temporary jobs and the problems of older persons on the labor market.

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According to preliminary reports, both pilots in Monday's collision had been warned of the presence of the other plane, suggesting that such oral warnings are not adequate to avoid a collision. But it is impossible to say whether an electronic system would have had any different results.

Explosion Blamed

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 27 (AP) — An engine explosion may have been responsible for the fiery crash of a small plane that killed eight persons in San Juan yesterday — six in the plane and two on the ground. The twin-engine

Beechcraft crashed and burned in a crowded residential street.

Witnesses said the Beechcraft was closely trailing an Eastern Airlines jet and appeared to collide with it. But the pilot of the Eastern Airlines plane said one of the Beechcraft's engines apparently exploded, and he denied there had been a collision.

Mintoff Goes to France

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here today for Strasbourg, France, where he will address the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

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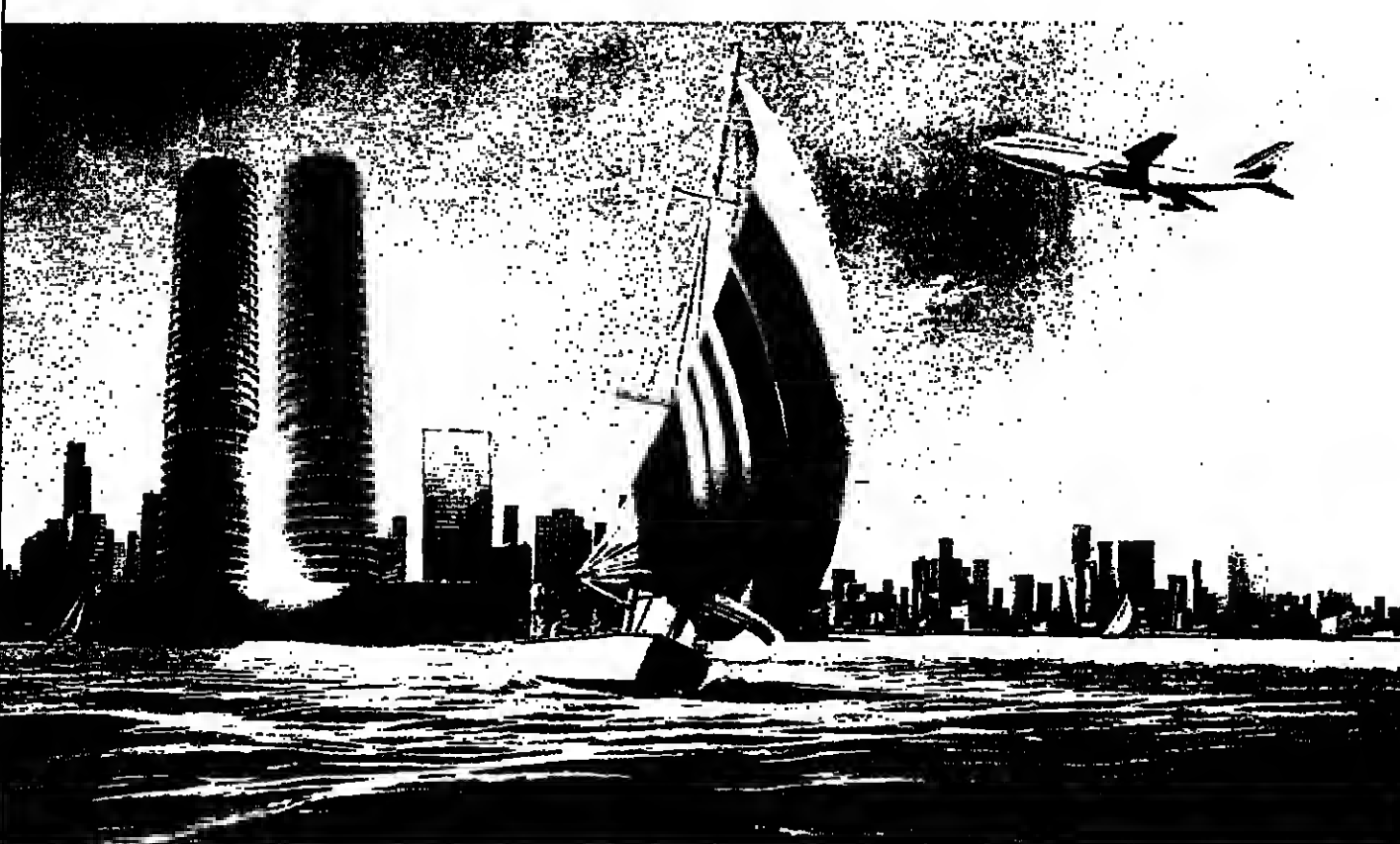
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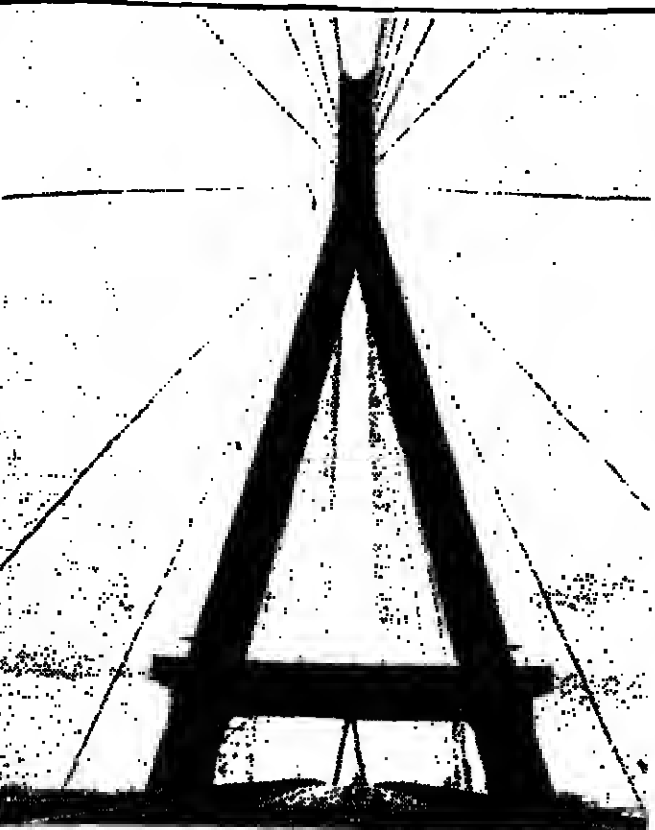
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RUST IN PEACE — The Koehlbrand Bridge across the Elbe River in Hamburg is four years old but is having such serious corrosion problems that it is closed to traffic on weekends to allow repair work. Each of the 88 cables on which the bridge is suspended has had to be replaced, at an estimated cost of about 12.5 million marks (\$6.6 million).

Keeps Reporter From Returning to Jail

U.S. Supreme Court Grants a Stay to Farber, Times

By Michael Smerne

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT) — The New York Times and its reporter Myron Farber yesterday were granted an indefinite stay of further penalties for their contempt-of-court convictions in the New Jersey murder trial of Dr. Mario Jascovich.

The stay, ordered by Associate Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S.

Supreme Court, was made 40 minutes before Farber was to have been returned to jail and fines of \$5,000 a day reimposed on The Times.

An earlier stay, granted by the New Jersey Supreme Court while it reviewed the contempt convictions, had been scheduled to end at 4 p.m. following the New Jersey court's 5-to-2 decision to let the convictions stand.

Justice Stewart acted after lawyers for Farber and The Times filed a petition yesterday morning asking the high court to take the case for review. Under normal Supreme Court procedures, defense lawyers for Dr. Jascovich, the accused in the murder case, will get 30 days to submit opposing briefs before the justices decide whether to accept the case.

The legal tangle that led to a ma-

jor test of the right of journalists to protect their confidential news sources began with a subpoena by the Jascovich defense for all of Farber's notes on the case. Articles by Farber led to a reopening of an investigation that had been dropped years before. Ultimately Dr. Jascovich was indicted in a series of deaths at a hospital in Oradell, N.J.

In their petition, Farber and The Times said that the New Jersey court had erred in refusing to grant them due process of law as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. They contended that the failure of the Jascovich trial judge to give them a hearing before citing them for contempt was a denial of due process and should have been overturned.

The petition also argued that the New Jersey court had mistakenly held that the state's newsmen's shield law was unconstitutional in cases where its provisions were in conflict with a defendant's right to a fair trial.

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In addition, the petition contended that the New Jersey court had relied solely on unsupported allegations to reach its conclusion that the trial judge had sufficient evidence before him to demand the notes without a hearing.

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The Times' civil-contempt penalties had reached \$150,000 before they were stayed. Also stayed is a fine of \$100,000 for criminal contempt.

Director Backs Proposed Charter

FBI Admits to Informers in News Media

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster told a Senate subcommittee yesterday the agency has "about four informants who are connected with the news media in various ways."

Mr. Webster made the statement in testimony supporting a proposed congressional charter for the FBI. He urged that the charter not be so detailed as to restrict the government's response to violations of the law.

The director also testified that Congress should decide whether the FBI should continue to collect information about planned demonstrations at U.S. facilities or to make background checks on prospective government employees.

Attorney General Griffin Bell, joining Mr. Webster at the hearing, said he hoped the proposed charter would be a means by which "the American people would tell us what they want us to do."

Affirmative Powers

"It would be a pity just to get Congress to write out a code of laws saying we can't do this and that," Mr. Bell testified. He and

Mr. Webster argued that the code should spell out the FBI's powers affirmatively so agents would know what they could legally do.

Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, said enactment of a charter is "still a ways off, but today's hearings move us into the drafting stage."

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, said he "may agree that a legislative charter for the FBI is desirable" but argued that it should not "unnecessarily restrict the bureau from investigating crimes and protecting the security of our nation."

The question of informants in the news media came up when Sen. Abourezk asked Mr. Webster whether the charter should restrict the use as informants of journalists, doctors, clergymen and others whose professions make them privy to confidential information.

Mr. Webster said there was no "clear agreement" on this within the FBI, which he said is preparing

its own charter proposal and expects to turn it over to Mr. Bell and to Sen. Abourezk in a week or two.

The FBI director did not indicate what connection the informants he mentioned had with the news media. He said "we have been careful not to use them in any way connected with editorial policy."

Pressed by Sen. Abourezk, Mr. Webster said he would prefer that the charter "not say flat out that you can't use clergymen or newsmen" or members of other professions. Mr. Bell also said he "wouldn't want a blanket prohibition."

Mr. Webster said the FBI has sometimes been used to gather information on planned demonstrations "simply because it has the necessary personnel in field offices throughout the country."

"The FBI, however, is not ordinarily responsible for providing the health and safety measures in connection with such demonstrations," he said. "Thus, the question is raised whether an agency whose primary function is law enforcement should collect this information."

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Obituaries

James Bassett, 65, Newsman, Novelist

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP) — James Bassett, 65, author of the best selling novel "Harm's Way" and a retired associate editor of the Los Angeles Times, died of an apparent heart attack yesterday at his suburban Malibu home.

Mr. Bassett served as a Navy lieutenant junior grade and public relations officer during World War II and drew on those experiences to write "Harm's Way," which was published in 1962. The book was made into a movie starring John Wayne, Kirk Douglas and Henry Fonda.

He also wrote "Commander Prince, USN," and "The Sky Suspended."

A native of Glendale, Calif., he joined the Times as a reporter after college, serving as an aviation writer, political analyst and editorial page director until he was appointed associate editor in 1971.

Mr. Bassett took leave from the Times to work on Richard Nixon's presidential and vice presidential campaigns in 1952, 1956 and 1960. He also served as public relations

director for the Republican National Committee in 1954.

Alfred Naccache

BEIRUT, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Alfred Naccache, 91, the first president of an independent Lebanon, died yesterday.

A Maronite Christian, Mr. Naccache took over the presidency Nov. 24, 1941, two days after Lebanon was declared independent. He served until March 18, 1943, during the period of World War II when Lebanon remained under control of the Free French. The nation achieved actual independence in 1945.

Manne Siegbahn

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Swedish physicist Manne Siegbahn, 91, winner of the 1924 Nobel Prize in Physics, died Monday, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said today.

Prof. Siegbahn was awarded the Nobel Prize for his discoveries in X-ray spectroscopy at Uppsala University, where he was a professor.

After rapid academic success, a special professorship was created for him in 1937 and he was appointed head of the Research Institute in Experimental Physics of the Royal Academy of Sciences, paving the way for Sweden's nuclear science program.

The institute was equipped with one of Europe's first cyclotrons and during World War II, it conducted research into the beneficial uses of radioactivity, especially in medicine.

From 1947-1957, Prof. Siegbahn was chairman of the Nobel Prize Physics Committee.

U.S. Would Settle Tapes Dispute With Nixon, Curb Public Access

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The government has proposed a settlement of its dispute with former President Richard Nixon over his White House tapes that would limit public access to them, sources said yesterday.

According to one source, a proposed stipulation of the agreement would bar the National Archives from reporting to the Justice Department any evidence of alleged lawbreaking contained in the tapes. The source said that Mr. Nixon still has objections to the proposed agreement and has not accepted a settlement.

After Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974, Congress passed a law authorizing government control and custody of the former president's materials, including the White House tapes that contributed his resignation over the Watergate scandal.

The source said that the proposed settlement would bar the Na-

tional Archives from duplicating the Nixon tapes for public circulation and would make them available only in Washington and at 10 regional offices across the country.

Also, the government has said that it would agree to limit materials to be made public to those which had a direct effect on official presidential duties.

In addition, Mr. Nixon would get back originals of tapes which contain private conversations and the archivists would have sole authority to decide what is public or private.

2.2 Million See Shroud

TURIN, Sept. 27 (UPI) — More than 2.2 million persons have viewed the reputed burial shroud of Christ since it went on display in the Turin Cathedral a month ago, and thousands more are expected before the exhibition ends Oct. 8, church officials said yesterday.



WALL MOVIE — A young cyclist in Bremen, West Germany, has a look at a wall painting that stretches for 50 meters (165 feet) across the back of a set of garages in a Bremen development. The painting simulates a sequence of photographs of a sailboat in the rain.

Deadline Set for Today to Reach Accord

Talks Resume to End U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Labor Secretary Ray Marshall announced today the resumption of negotiations to end the strike that has paralyzed most of the nation's rail service, and gave bargainers until noon tomorrow to reach agreement or face certain federal action.

Mr. Marshall noted, however, that union leaders do not appear ready to end national picketing. "Our economic health is imperiled by a continuation of this strike," he said at a news conference. Two-thirds of the nation's rail traffic is affected by the walkout, he said. He added that layoffs have begun in the automobile industry, and food supplies "will soon begin to rot if the strike is not settled."

"This is why I have given both sides a 24-hour deadline to reach an agreement," he said. Formal talks between the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. broke off last Thursday, but Mr. Marshall said they had arranged to resume them.

He was unwilling to spell out administration plans in the event of a continued deadlock, but noted that two alternatives would be creation of an emergency board which could lead to a back-to-work order, or special legislation.

The contract dispute over job protection which started July 10 between the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks and the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. spread almost nationwide yesterday, involving more than 40 railroad lines serving all parts of the country. Only the Northeast Corridor did not have any labor problems.

Mr. Marshall met yesterday with labor and railroad officials, including the brotherhood's President Fred Kroil, officials of the National Railway Labor Conference and the United Transportation Union. In Springfield, Ill., Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, worried that the U.S. bountiful grain harvest is threatened by the strike, said that he is seeking a meeting with Mr. Marshall to discuss possible use of the Taft-Hartley 80-day back-to-work order.

"There's no doubt this comes at a very difficult time," said Mr. Bergland, "just as farmers are harvesting the biggest corn crop ever."

A spokesman for the American Association of Railroads said that the strike has stopped 70 percent of the grain movement in the country.

Mr. Marshall said the differences between the brotherhood and the railroad "are not insurmountable. I fully expect both sides . . . to engage in round-the-clock bargaining to meet the deadline of noon on Thursday."

He said if that deadline passes without agreement "both sides can expect with certainty that the administration will take further action."

The rail situation today, while improved from the huge walkout yesterday, was still in a shambles. Where trains were moving — and

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Senate Warned By Blumenthal On Tax-Cut Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today he would recommend that President Carter veto the tax-cut bill if Congress accepts major capital gains cuts approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Blumenthal told the committee that he opposes any form of indexing — adjusting taxes for inflation by eliminating that part of the tax directly attributable to inflation.

"I would have to say to the president, 'We just cannot accept a bill like that,'" Mr. Blumenthal said. He also said the committee's decision to exempt 70 percent of capital gains from regular federal taxes "in my judgment would not be acceptable." But he emphasized he wants to avoid a veto.

"The administration wants a tax bill it can accept," Mr. Blumenthal said when Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., suggested that perhaps the committee should kill the bill and start again next year. "But the administration does not feel it has to accept any bill just to have a bill," the secretary added.

they were moving almost normally on the West coast — supervisory personnel were running them. The Norfolk and Western runs trains as far west as Kansas City, Mo.

"The vast majority of freight is being held up," a spokesman for the American Association of Railroads said today. "Within two weeks, if the strike continues on this scale, economic losses to the nation would represent 5.5 percent of the Gross National Product" — a multibillion-dollar impact.

The automobile industry noted that production could halt by week's end if shipments do not resume. General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. officials said they already had cut back operations and laid off workers at some facilities where parts shipments had not arrived. A GM spokesman said most of the firm's plants could be shut by the weekend.

German Tourist Back in Maine, But This Year's Trip Is by Choice

BANGOR, Maine, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Erwin Kreuz, the jovial West German brewery worker who fell in love with Bangor, has come back to the city by the Penobscot River for a visit.

Mr. Kreuz, 50, who speaks little English, was flying to California in October for a vacation when he mistakenly got off the plane 3,000 miles too soon and wound up in Bangor. Thinking that he had arrived on the West Coast, Mr. Kreuz wandered around the city for three days. A startled taxi driver finally set him straight when Mr. Kreuz asked how much it would cost to go into San Francisco.

By then, Mr. Kreuz was having such a good time he decided to spend his vacation in Maine. When he left a month later he vowed to return. Monday he kept his word and arrived on a Lufthansa flight in Boston where he was greeted by Mrs. Gertrude Romine, the wife of a former restaurant owner who helped Mr. Kreuz last fall. Kenneth Romine said yesterday that he and his wife plan to drive Mr. Kreuz to the West Coast, where he will fly back to Bangor before returning to Augsburg.

"If he could get a job, he wouldn't mind living here," Mr. Romine said, adding that Mr. Kreuz considers Bangor his home away from home.

New Candidates Victors In Alabama Runoff Vote

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27 (UPI) — Alabama Democrats have turned from established politicians to some new faces, nominating a young state legislator over Sen. James Allen's widow for Allen's former Senate seat and picking a political newcomer as a candidate to succeed Gov. George Wallace.

Voters also nominated a former judge over a 10-year congressional veteran for the other Senate spot in yesterday's runoff primary.

State Sen. Donald Stewart, a 38-

Including Ruby Phone Calls

Assassination Unit Looks Into Inconclusive Leads

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Having satisfied itself that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy and that Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the House Assassinations Committee yesterday began concentrating on somewhat more difficult questions.

Now in the final week of its public inquiry into the president's assassination, the committee examined a number of intriguing but inconclusive leads, some old and some new, concerning the Mafia, Cuban exile groups opposed to President Fidel Castro and suspicious characters on the fringes of both who knew either Ruby or Oswald.

Robert Blakey, chief committee counsel, indicated that the answers, if any, will not be forthcoming until the publication of the committee's final report at the end of the year.

Among the gleamings: • Ruby made a "suspicious" number of long-distance phone calls in the summer and fall of 1963 to various individuals linked in some way with organized crime, including associates of Mafia leaders Santos Trafficante, Sam Giancana and Carlos Marcello and associates of James Hoffa, the Teamsters Union president, and others in the Teamsters hierarchy.

• Six unidentified witnesses, "each corroborating the others," have told the committee in secret sessions that Oswald was in Clinton and Jackson, La., in late August and early September of 1963 looking for a job at East Louisiana State Hospital. Some of the witnesses have placed Oswald there with two deceased targets of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's controversial investigation of 1967-68: David Ferrie, an airline pilot, and Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman.

"It has been suggested," Mr. Blakey added without elaboration, "that the testimony that Oswald and Ferrie were together in Clinton and Jackson is, despite the Garrison prosecution, impressive." Mr. Blakey noted that Ferrie once worked as an investigator for Carlos Marcello, "who has been identified as the organized crime boss of Louisiana and Texas."

• A founder of an anti-Castro commando organization called Alpha 66, Antonio Veciana Blanch,

has told the committee in repeated interviews that an American who "directed him in all his activities" (including two plots to kill Mr. Castro) once met with him in Dallas in August of 1963. With the American was a third man whom Mr. Veciana later identified as Oswald. The U.S. control agent, who went by the name of Maurice Bishop, has yet to be located, but Mr. Blakey said that "Veciana's allegations remain undisputed."

• The committee is still investigating the story of Sylvia Odio, a Cuban exile whose parents were imprisoned in Havana as a result of Mr. Veciana's assassination plots. She told the Warren Commission that a man who was introduced to her as "Leon Oswald," and who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald visited her apartment in Dallas in late September of 1963 in the company of two Latin men. They wanted to know if she would finance some anti-Castro undertaking they were planning, but she declined.

The Warren Commission played down the Odio story, the committee was told, in tune with a staff attorney's memo of Sept. 19, 1964, which warned: "There are problems. Odio may well be right. The commission will look bad if it turns out that she is."

Ruby's Phone Calls

The murky trails were summed up in a 45-page opening statement, which Mr. Blakey read only in part. He devoted most of his time to the "dramatic upsurge" in Ruby's long-distance phone calls in late 1963.

Mr. Blakey said that many of the calls may have been related to a labor dispute that Ruby was having, but the committee counsel said that a number of the contacts cannot be "readily or easily dismissed."

Indicating that the Warren Commission glossed over the Ruby phone records, Mr. Blakey said they showed seven calls in the summer, most of them in August, to an old friend, casino gambler Lewis McWille in Las Vegas. Ruby had once visited McWille in 1959 in Havana, where he was then working in "an organized-crime-controlled casino."

Other suspicious calls, Mr. Blakey reported, were on Oct. 26, 1963, with Chicago bondsmen Irwin Weiner, "allegedly a key functionary between the Chicago Mafia and various corrupt union officials"; on Oct. 30, to a New Orleans trailer park owned by Joseph Pecoraro, a former heroin smuggler and allegedly a close associate of Carlos Marcello; on Nov. 7 and 8 to Mr. Hoffa's top lieutenant and reputed "enforcer," Robert Baker of Chicago, and again on Nov. 8 to Murray Miller, head of the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

Labor Dispute Cited

Mr. Weiner, Mr. Miller and Mr. Baker all told the committee that Ruby had been seeking their help in his labor dispute.

The witnesses at yesterday's hearing included Ruby's younger brother, Earl, who said he was convinced that his brother Jack acted impulsively, angered by a "smirk" on Oswald's face.

Earl Ruby, however, could not satisfy the committee about an April 1, 1962, telegram that had apparently been sent to Havana from his business establishment, Cobo Cleaners, in Detroit.

The Ruby family lawyer, Alan Adelson, told the committee that Jack Ruby's cause-day mutterings that the truth would never come out could be dismissed as the ravings of a man who had slipped into paranoia.

The final witness, Capt. Jack Revell of the Dallas Police Department, dismissed Ruby as a "buffoon" and asserted that "if Jack Ruby was a member of organized crime, then the personnel director of organized crime ought to be replaced."

One of the officers assigned to investigate how Ruby got into police headquarters to kill Oswald, Capt. Revell said "the entire [Dallas police] department was negligent," but he acknowledged that no officer was ever disciplined.

Sex Case Figure Jailed, Ordered To Leave U.S.

MIAMI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Norma Levy, a central figure in a sex-politics scandal that rocked Britain's Conservative Party in 1973, was sentenced today to 18 months in federal prison for violating U.S. immigration laws. Her court-appointed attorney immediately filed an appeal.

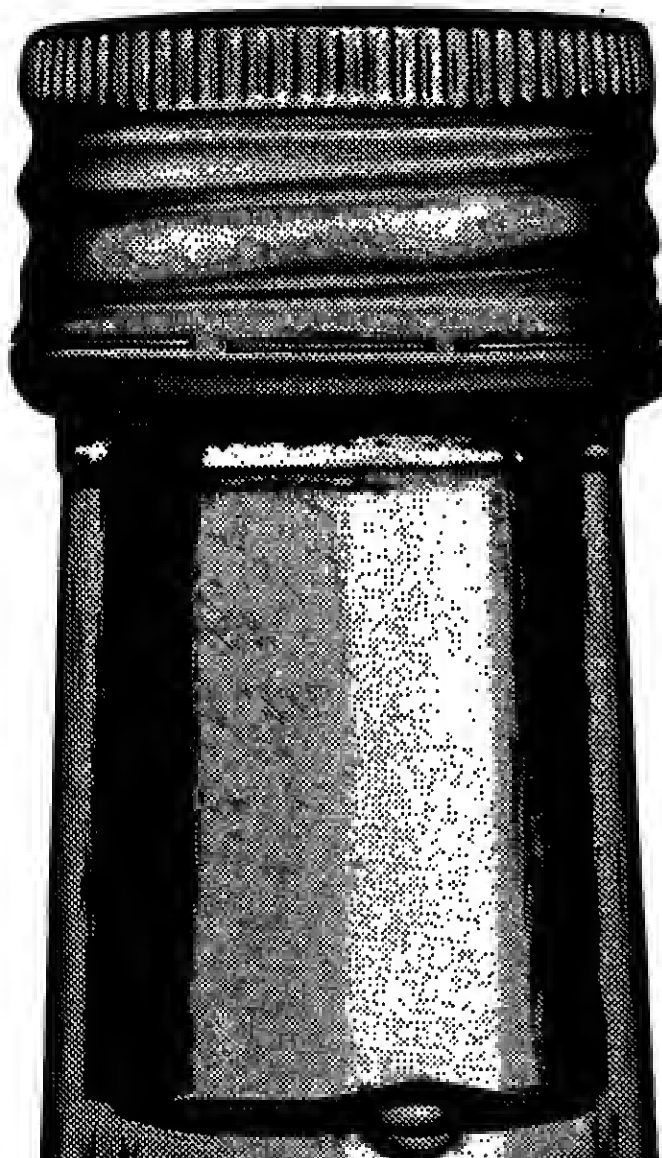
Less than 10 hours after being released pending appeal, she was arrested on a disorderly intoxication charge after a disturbance in front of a bar in Fort Lauderdale. Bail was set at \$50. In the immigration case, U.S. District Court Judge James Lawrence King ruled that after she served her jail term, Mrs. Levy will be turned over to U.S. immigration officials for deportation.

Mrs. Levy, who could have received two years in prison and a \$1,000 fine, was sentenced under the name of Mary Oris, which she was using at the time of her arrest earlier this year. On Sept. 9, a jury found her guilty of illegally entering the United States after she was deported.

Disclosure of her relationship with Lord Lambton, undersecretary of defense for the air force, led to her resignation in 1973. Later, Lord Jellicoe, Tory leader in the House of Lords, was implicated in the scandal and also resigned.

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Immigrant Labor Bringing Profound Changes to the Gulf Arab Nations

By J. P. Smith

KUWAIT (WP) — At 6 a.m. a British truck rolls up to the construction site in a cloud of dust. Out scramble Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenis in checked shirts and a lone Somali.

Down the Gulf, thousands of South Korean laborers have begun their day's work, building roads and stringing sewer piping at Jubail, Saudi Arabia. These scenes are repeated each morning throughout the Arab oil states that line the Gulf.

The employment of foreign workers to supplement the local work force is a well documented phenomenon in Western Europe. In the labor-scarce 1960s, millions

of Yugoslavs, Turks, Greeks and North and West Africans migrated to Switzerland, France and West Germany to fill menial and service jobs, and work on assembly lines in the expanding factories.

While that tide abated with the economic slowdown of the early 1970s, the quadrupling of oil prices has sent a new wave of immigrant labor surging up the Gulf. More than half the work force of the Arab states along the Gulf is now made up of foreigners.

Skin Trade
By sheer strength of numbers, this still largely uncharted phenomenon is having a far greater impact on the Gulf Arab states than it ever had on Western Europe.

At the peak, the *Gastarbeiter* (guest worker) held only one out of five jobs in Switzerland and one in seven in France. Three out of four jobs in the United Arab Emirates are held today by foreigners.

This 20th century version of the old skin trade — the export and import of humans — is also having a profound impact on the developing countries that supply the labor. World Bank economists say that Indians and Pakistanis working abroad send more than \$1 billion a year back to the families they leave behind.

Exported labor has, in fact, become the largest single source of hard currency for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's financially strapped economy. The million

Egyptians working in the oil countries send home almost triple the annual revenue Egypt derives from the Suez Canal.

Export Bonanza

In all, earnings from the Third World labor trade nearly doubled from \$4.4 billion in 1972 to almost \$8 billion in 1975, according to World Bank estimates. Some analysts believe that the developing countries will earn at least \$11 billion from the export of human labor this year.

By comparison, the developing countries earned only \$4 billion last year from the export of copper and \$3 billion from the export of sugar, which are among the largest sources of their income.

For the moment at least, both the Gulf Arab states and the countries sending them their workers seem to feel that they are benefiting from the arrangement. "It has become an important form of cooperation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Third World," says Mohammad Khoury, a senior economist at the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development.

The wave of immigrant labor has swept up the Gulf since 1973. The Gulf states and the multinational corporations operating here contract for foreign labor the way they buy miles of pipe, tons of concrete or hundreds of units of prefabricated housing.

Labor Pipeline

When Iraq's Ministry of Transportation recently took charge of 400 new double-decker British Leyland buses, the government stitched together a companion deal for drivers from Bangladesh.

In Saudi Arabia, Waste Management Inc. of Oak Park, Ill., has a \$200 million contract to handle Riyadh's trash collection, brought in 2,000 Indian Muslims to work as rubbish collectors.

A contractor in Kuwait explained how the labor pipeline works. A company that wanted to bring in foreign labor would apply to the Kuwaiti government for visas, often in blocs of up to 500. The company would then contact an agent, perhaps in Pakistan, and tell him it was willing to pay him \$350 a head for workers and supply their plane tickets.

The agent makes money both ways, because he also will probably charge the Pakistani workers \$500 apiece. The price varies from country to country. Pakistani workers are willing to pay for jobs because they will earn anywhere from \$10 to \$75 a day on the Gulf, which is far more than they could earn in their own country.

A recent inventory provided by Aramco, the world's largest oil consortium, of its foreign employees in Saudi Arabia, lists 7,500 Filipinos, 5,700 South Koreans, 2,380 Indonesians, 1,850 Turks, 1,750 Thais, 1,490 Pakistanis and 590 Indians.

Heat Prostration

While the wages may be good, the life that the migrant workers lead in the Gulf states is by no means an easy one.

In Sharjah, Pakistani workers building a new shopping mall live in tents next to the work site that offer little relief from the 115-degree heat. A few blocks from the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel, Indian workers huddle nine to a room in rundown buildings because they cannot afford to live in apartments that rent for \$2,000 a month.

In Riyadh, where elegant skyscrapers and apartment buildings are taking shape, foreign workers live in squalor in cardboard and scrap-lumber shanties. Earlier this year, there were reports of Indian and Pakistani laborers dying of heat prostration at construction sites in the United Arab Emirates. The labor-exporting countries

have been reluctant to press the Arab states on allegations of abuse, fearful of losing out on the oil bonanza.

Last year, more than 100 South Korean laborers in Saudi Arabia held a sit-down strike that turned into a riot in protest against their working conditions — 10-hour workdays and a 28 days of work a month. Worried about losing the lucrative contract, their Korean construction firm sent them home and apologized to the Saudi government.

Three Languages

Of all the migrant workers, it is the Koreans who have made the deepest marks on the Gulf.

Two years ago, there were fewer than 100 South Koreans in Kuwait.

Today they number more than 10,000. Experts say that perhaps as many as 80,000 Koreans will be working in the Gulf states by the end of the year.

Grocery stores in Riyadh and Jeddah now carry *kamchi*, the pickled cabbage that is a staple of Korean cooking. At Ras Tanura, the Aramco-operated oil port on the Gulf, the "no smoking" signs are in three languages — Arabic, English and Korean.

A few of the labor-exporting countries have begun to express concern about the long-term implications of exporting workers — particularly skilled labor. Abdul Aziz Wattani, a manpower specialist with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries,

says that so many Egyptian engineers have been taking jobs in other countries that Egypt could face a shortage of 30,000 engineers by 1980.

Pakistan, concerned about the exodus of skilled manpower, recently tripled salaries in some sectors of its own economy. The Philippines, a relative newcomer to the Gulf labor trade, has enacted a law allowing Filipinos to work overseas only for companies registered with the Manila government.

Kew, Barre Talk Trade

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, met with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today for lunch and talks on increasing trade.



IN BLACK AND WHITE — Three friendly zebras complacently get their stripes in alignment for wandering photographers on a recent sunny afternoon at the zoo in West Berlin.

Oriental Agree to Seek Reunification

Rome and Five Orthodox Churches Join on Doctrine

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Resolving one of the major doctrinal disputes in the history of Christianity, five Oriental Orthodox churches that broke from Rome 15 centuries ago have agreed in principle to seek reunification with the Roman Catholic Church.

The five have a combined membership of 17 million, about 1 million of them in the United States. While serious doctrinal obstacles remain to be resolved, Oriental Orthodox and Roman Catholic theologians meeting in Vienna this week were reported to have settled the doctrinal controversy that led to the first major Christian schism in 451.

A concclave of the world's Christian leaders had been called that year to resolve a dispute over the nature of Christ. It adopted a doctrinal formulation that the five Oriental churches refused to accept.

Since then, the Coptic Orthodox Church of Egypt, the Syrian Orthodox Church of Antioch, the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church of India have remained a distinctly separate branch of Christianity that views Christ's nature as divine only.

The 451 concclave at Chalcedon (the present-day Kadikoy, a district of Istanbul) overwhelmingly adopted the formula of two natures in Christ — the human as well as the divine — united as a conceptual unity.

According to sources reached by

telephone in Rome and Vienna, the settlement of doctrinal disputes and a general agreement to seek reunification are not likely to lead to immediate steps to incorporate the five smaller churches into Christianity's largest organized branch.

The sources said that the key obstacle was the pope's role as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ecumenical Spirit

The tentative agreements reached at Vienna are viewed by theologians as important since they give added impetus to the ecumenical spirit promoted by the late Pope John XXIII.

In addition to "setting an ecumenical pattern," American Catholic theologians say, the settlement of the dispute demonstrates the ability of both sides to take a broader view in overcoming differences.

Severe Blow

Said Avery Dulles of Catholic University here: "The issues which originally separated the five Oriental churches are not crucial issues anymore. At stake (in the future reunification effort) are subsequent developments in the West in which these churches were not a part."

The Vienna talks lasted a week, capping more than 10 years of discussions sponsored by Cardinal Franz Konig of Vienna. A similar

dialogue opened last January in the United States between Roman Catholic theologians and those of the five Oriental churches here.

The Syrian Church and the Coptic Church of Egypt serve small Christian minorities in the two Arab countries. The Syrian Church of India groups about 1 million Christians, most of them in the state of Kerala.

The Ethiopian revolution in 1974 dealt a severe blow to the Orthodox Church of Ethiopia by confiscating its lands and stripping it of its privileges. The new Marxist rulers of Ethiopia are engaged in a continuous antireligious campaign.

The seat of the Armenian church is in Soviet Armenia. There, too,

the authorities combat religious influences. The Armenian Apostolic Church of America has more than half of the five churches' total U.S. membership.

The role of the pope, or the question of church authority, led to the second major schism in Christianity, between Rome and Constantinople, which culminated in 1054. Although doctrinal differences were minor, the split over the leadership between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox churches of Eastern Europe has persisted.

To Prove Pollution Conquered

U.K. to Restock Thames With Salmon

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT) — Britain plans to restock the Thames River with Atlantic salmon to prove that a century and a half of pollution has ended.

Salmon were once so numerous in the Thames that London apprentices were protected by law from having to eat the fish more than twice a week. Then, in 1810, the flush toilet was invented. The Thames, along with other rivers in the world, became a sewer.

The salmon, a notably selective fish, left the Thames and spawned in cleaner, more remote streams. It has been 150 years since the last stocked salmon was seen in the Thames.

The Thames Water Authority approved yesterday a seven-year plan to put salmon back in the lower reaches of the river. It will spend about \$300,000 on a gradual restocking. The first 10,000 young fish will be put in next year and 20,000 a year will be added in the following six years.

The government began cleaning

the Thames during the early 1960s. The greatest problem was poorly treated sewage, but industrial poisons had added to the pollution.

The fish had driven out not only the salmon but almost all other fish. Only the eel was left by the early 1960s, and it visited the Thames only sporadically.

Prince Charles, an enthusiastic fisherman, warned yesterday that Britain's water cleanup is far from finished. Many other salmon

streams are polluted, he said, and man's insatiable greed is destroying the fish in Britain.

Unless salmon can breed in our rivers, there will be no salmon at all," he said. He was speaking at an international meeting on Atlantic salmon at Edinburgh.

Parliament had passed laws to require more effective treatment of sewage and to restrict industrial dumping in the river. Fish began to return as the water got cleaner. The authority says that 97 species have come back.

The salmon has not returned on its own. There was an experimental restocking in 1975. Five thousand young fish were put into a small tributary in Gloucester, several miles from London. The experts expected fewer than 50 to find their way back into the Thames to breed.

A male salmon, probably the product of the 1975 experiment, was seen in June at a weir 62 miles from the sea. The authority believes that salmon eventually will resume their cyclic migration from the ocean up the Thames in large numbers if young fish are planted in the cleaner water.

If the seven-year restocking succeeds, the authority will try to re-establish the salmon in various upriver tributaries. That could take 22 years and could cost \$1 million.

Some man-made obstacles will have to be bypassed. Some of the money for the first phase of the restocking will be spent to build a bypass around a weir.

Hunger Strike

By 4 Reported In Soviet Camp

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (UPI) — Four inmates of a Soviet labor camp held a one-week hunger strike earlier this month to protest camp conditions, dissident sources said yesterday.

Malva Landa, a member of the Helsinki human rights monitoring committee, told Western reporters that Mikola Rudenko, Vladimir Osipov, Sergei Soldatov and Leonid Lubman went on a week-long hunger strike Sept. 14.

All four are serving long sentences for political crimes in Sverdlovsk "special regime" camp No. 19 in Soviet Mordovia.

Mrs. Landa said the four were protesting the lack of vitamins and protein in their diet, a virtual absence of medical first aid, the confiscation and suppression of letters both to and from camp inmates and cases of punishment being meted out to prisoners who make legal complaints concerning violations of camp regulations by the authorities.

Indian Rains Kill 1,291

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (AP) — Monsoon rains and their resulting floods have taken 1,291 lives and displaced 42.8 million persons since they began in late June, the Indian government reported today.

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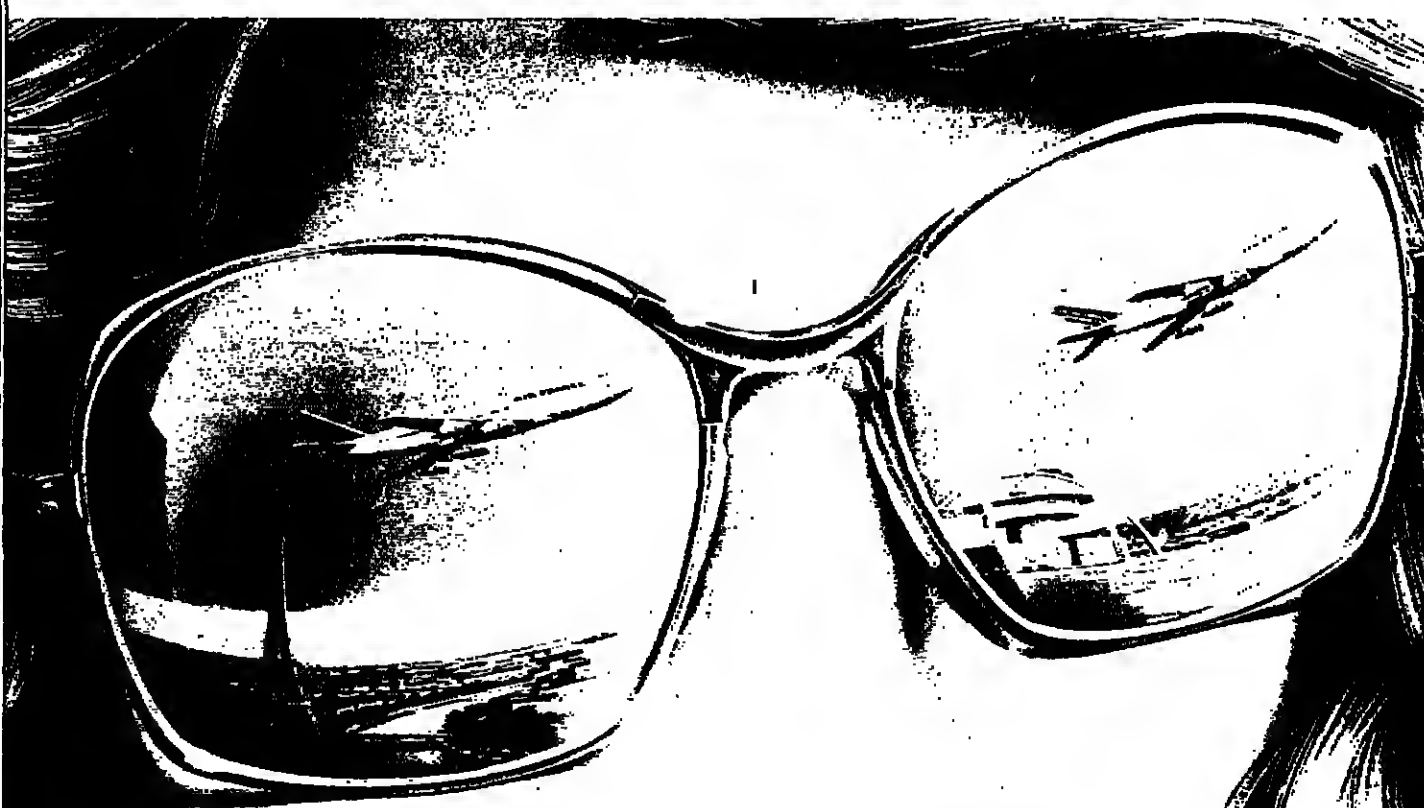
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Mr. Carter at the IMF

The impression that President Carter intended to deliver, when he spoke to the International Monetary Fund, was one of firm and clear economic policy. But the impression that most of his audience carried away was rather different. Mr. Carter reiterated, without qualification, the pledges that he gave at the Bonn meeting last July. The United States will hold down its excessively high oil imports, he repeated, and it will bring its inflation under control. But his listeners were left with the thought that, 10 weeks after Bonn, the Carter administration still has not worked out a strategy for doing either of those things. Within the administration, the debate goes on. On the international markets, the dollar drifts down a little.

The White House seems not to have come entirely to terms with the rapid swing in opinion that has been accelerating since early in the year. The budget deficit is coming down a great deal faster than anyone would have thought likely last January. Interest rates are going up. But the administration has not had much to do with either of those developments.

It is chiefly Congress that is pulling down the deficit. As for the interest rates, they do not seem — so far as an outsider can tell — the result of any calculated policy at all. Instead, they are the consequence of a scramble by borrowers for credit. People are, in effect, bidding against each other for the limited money available for loans. The phenomenon illustrates the circular nature of the present inflation.

After five years of high inflation, a great many people apparently expect it to continue indefinitely. As a result, instead of saving, they are borrowing heavily to buy things — houses, for instance — the value of which, they expect, will keep rising. Meanwhile, they can pay off their debts in depreciating dollars and deduct the interest payments from their income taxes. That kind of extensive gambling on inflation is hardly a healthy trend. The question for the Federal Reserve

Board is whether to tighten rates quickly and sharply enough to break it, or to continue to follow along behind it. The Fed, like the White House, does not yet seem to have made up its mind. It is correct to say that a great surge of borrowing is, eventually, self-correcting in the manner of a wave cresting as it comes to shore. But there is nothing in economic theory to suggest that the process is necessarily a benign or gentle one.

The White House has answers, up to a point, on both energy and inflation. The compromise gas bill is now creaking and groaning toward — we hope — final passage. The administration is evidently sticking to its plans for wage and price guidelines. But the gas bill is only a beginning toward the kind of action Mr. Carter promised at Bonn. As for voluntary guidelines, they will work only if a very large majority of the country want them to work. Unfortunately, an increasing number of people are beginning to have a vested interest in continuing inflation — the people, for example, who are borrowing money for long terms at high rates, counting on inflation to help them pay it back.

In the absence of other inspiration, it is clear that national economic policy is moving in the direction of the old-fashioned winger. One roller of the winger is high interest rates; the other is a very tight federal budget. As the economy gets rolled between them, the inflation is supposed to be wrung out. But like the ringer on the old washing machines, it is exceedingly inefficient. It is slow and produces vast misery, in the form of unemployment and business losses, in relation to its effects in stabilizing prices. It promises low, or perhaps negative, growth rates for the U.S. economy for, conceivably, quite a long time. The U.S. economy sets the pace for the rest of the industrial world, and that's why Mr. Carter's audience at the IMF was not reassured.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Whitewash for 'White Snow'?

"Koreagate" is the story of how South Korea constructed a perpetual motion money machine in Washington in the '60s. It began with extensive U.S. food aid to Korea. The Koreans, in accepting this aid, would deal only with U.S. rice merchants who paid commissions to a chosen agent, Tongsun Park. He, in turn, would strive to induce Congress to vote more food aid by using the funds to entertain — or otherwise reward — a number of representatives. Some workings of this money machine are being explored as the House Ethics Committee considers disciplinary action in a current round of public hearings. The more interesting questions, however, concern what the same committee is now thinking about privately.

The fact is that Tongsun Park was not the only Korean trying to win favorable action in Congress, and perhaps not even the most important one. Another was Kim Dong Jo, the former South Korean ambassador to Washington. Park may have given lavish parties and made numerous campaign contributions. Ambassador Kim is said, meanwhile, to have distributed envelopes stuffed with hundred-dollar bills, as a further part of "Operation White Snow."

The Ethics Committee has recognized that its investigation of White Snow would look like a whitewash without testimony from Ambassador Kim. Hence the committee per-

sisted in seeking it, despite South Korea's claims of diplomatic immunity. Early in August, an uncertain compromise was achieved. If the committee would limit itself to a list of written questions, Ambassador Kim would provide candid answers about, presumably, how much he paid whom. Seven weeks have now passed. The list of questions was sent. Has he responded at all? If so, was he, in fact, candid? There has been not one public word.

It is now reported informally that he has finally sent answers — but that they are empty. The Ethics Committee must, surely, be tempted to leave it at that. Congress could try to impel better answers, by threatening now to reduce military aid to South Korea. But some would regard that as waving a sledgehammer at a fly. Reducing military aid to so pivotal a country as South Korea could risk U.S. security interests as much as South Korea's.

Nevertheless, we urgently hope the committee doggedly demands better from the ambassador. The issue here is not merely the reputation of a few former congressmen but the integrity of the entire U.S. Congress. Bad enough that the South Koreans set out, contemptuously, to buy its members' honor. How much worse now to let them mock the investigation that could restore it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

European Monetary System

The Franco-German scheme is not ideal. The commitment it apparently envisages to a fixed relationship between each of the participating currencies would be dangerously vulnerable to speculation. A looser obligation to defend the relationship between each currency and the average of the others would be more likely to endure. But the first essential is a genuine commitment by the British government to take part, and to welcome the disciplines that this will impose upon us. Of course, it will involve a substantial extra surrender of national sovereignty. To stand aside would be universally interpreted — and rightly interpreted — as reflecting an absence

of the will to halt inflation and reverse our long decline.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It would be a mistake for Britain to feel that because the French were intending to enter a new monetary scheme for Europe questions of prestige required us to join as well. For the scheme which seems to be emerging is the least promising road to follow if the purpose is to build a genuine economic and monetary union in Europe. Instead of creating currency stability it risks creating instability by inspiring speculative attacks on currencies in trouble.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 28, 1903

MALONE, N.Y. — Due to the murder of a neighboring landowner last week, William Rockefeller intends to leave his estate in the Adirondack woods and return to New York very soon, even though members of the household have traditionally remained quite late in the season. October being an ideal month in the mountains. The murder has stirred up all the old rancor against the owners of great private parks in this section, and Mr. Rockefeller felt compelled to hire 50 armed guards in light of certain unpleasant threats.

Fifty Years Ago
September 28, 1928

JERUSALEM — On Yom Kippur, a detachment of mounted police charged the Jews praying at the Wailing Wall, beating and dragging many of the worshippers, in order to remove the ritual screen separating the men from the women. The acting British High Commissioner said the leader of the Supreme Moslem Council and the leader of the Arab extremists, Amin Hussein, former governor of Jerusalem, was to blame. On the eve of Yom Kippur, the Arabs complained that the screen should be repositioned and the governor responded immediately and without warning.



The U.S. Mood Changes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This city changes its moods almost as fast as it changes its clothes. A few short weeks ago, nothing seemed to be working around here — you couldn't see the Potomac for the fog and heat, everything was stuck in Congress, and Jimmy Carter was falling faster than the dollar.

Now there is suddenly a sense of movement. The air has cleared, the energy, tax and civil service reform bills have begun to make some progress on Capitol Hill, the Washington Redskins have won four straight pro football games, and President Carter has picked up 14 or 15 points in the popularity polls.

Psychologically, it is an important difference. Carter's approval rating dropped from 67 percent to 39 percent within a year, and the notion was getting around that he couldn't handle the job and would probably be a one-term president.

This was clearly eroding his capacity to govern. If he couldn't get his major bills through a Congress dominated by large Democratic majorities and was challenged by these same majorities on the conduct of foreign and defense policy, how could he lead the nation at home or abroad?

His success at the Camp David Middle East conference, or at least his avoidance of failure — turned this around, but maybe this is a good time to recall Murphy's Second Law of Politics, namely, that nothing in Washington is ever quite as good or as bad as the popular opinion of the moment.

And it makes you wonder about polls. For if one diplomatic accomplishment can produce such a switch within a single week, he is likely to go up and down like a yo-yo in the second half of his term.

Tactics

Actually, the polls have not been an accurate measure of Carter's performance since the election of 1976. They had him away up in the first six months when he was actually stumbling around on the economy and on foreign affairs, and then they had him away down when he began to get his balance. In short, the polls told us that the people thought of him at different points along the way, but opinion is not fact, and as Harry Truman demonstrated long ago, the people are as flighty as swallows.

Carter's tactics at Camp David were not particularly new but mainly a continuation of the arguments he was making during the

year when his popularity rating was collapsing.

He decided over a year ago that a Geneva conference on the Middle East, with the Russians and all the contending Arab factions lined up against the Israelis would be a spectacular disaster, and he moved them to get the Egyptian and Israeli leaders into direct negotiations.

He had some clumsy moves and verbal blunders along the way, but he forced the issue to the summit at precisely the right moment and at least managed to avoid the default toward an open break between Sadat and Begin.

This is only the beginning, however, of a long and painful process which is subject to all kinds of accidents and even sabotage. So the optimism of the moment could be as excessive as the pessimism of the past, with Carter being blamed for the defeats as he is being praised for the Camp David "triumphs."

Small Groups

Also, Camp David confirmed something that has been noted here about Carter ever since he came to Washington. This is that he is much more persuasive and effective in small groups and in private negotiations than he is in large public meetings, and lately he has been intervening more often with influential members of the Congress in the hope of salvaging his energy and tax bills, and building support for a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, which is still in serious trouble.

What is it that produces these wild swings of public opinion in this country? It is, I think, a popular tendency to exaggerate the power of the president, and minimize or ignore the power of the Congress and the private vested interests.

This is encouraged by a press and television that focus on personalities rather than on issues and on victories and defeats, as if politics were a game instead of a highly complicated process of compromise.

Serious Test

President Carter is also partly to blame for his erratic standings by encouraging the voters to expect more than he had the power to deliver. But he is gradually adapting his rhetoric to the realities, and at mid-term has a chance now since Camp David to get a more attentive audience in the Congress and in the nation.

The first serious test of his comeback will come in the congressional elections in November. A few weeks ago, many candidates re-

garded him as a political liability and didn't even want him campaigning in their districts. Now they are more receptive, and he is planning an energetic tour of the country next month.

As in the case of Camp David, however, events rather than speeches are likely to determine how influential he will be. Prices, interest rates, and jobs will, as usual, be the most critical issues, and these are not subject to sudden changes by dramatic presidential moves. The mood on the home front is still anxious about the economy, and it is here rather than on foreign policy issues that the Republicans will be attacking his record.

On Litigating Social Policy

By George F. Will

SAN FRANCISCO — A glistering gold chain meanders across the expanse of Melvin Belli's vest, a crimson lining lends a dash of flash to his brown suit. From flared trouser legs to silvery hair, the lawyer who has been called "the king of torts" is in fighting trim. He has the girth and aggressiveness of the Oakland Raiders front four, and today he is especially merry because he has a new case that could devastate an industry, and several states.

Belli is attorney for several people whose mother, a smoker, died of lung cancer. The suit charges major cigarette manufacturers with liability for selling a product that they knew, or should have known, causes cancer.

This is unlike the case involving a woman who broke a tooth on a rock that she could not reasonably have been expected to expect in a can of beans. You buy cigarettes, you get smoke; you buy enough, you should not be startled if you get sick. Or as a judge said to Belli in an earlier attempt to impose absolute liability on cigarette manufacturers:

"Well, you get what you buy. When you buy a pack of Luckies, you get smoke. I know you say you can get cancer, but I say you get smoke. If that has a side effect, that's your luck. If I let you get by with this, then pretty soon you're going to be suing Elsie, the Borden cow, for giving too much cholesterol, or Jack Daniels for giving you carnicious of the liver."

Belli's argument is at war with itself. He says it is common knowledge that smoking causes cancer,

and he says that the woman "had no knowledge of the lack of fitness for human consumption" of cigarettes. So he simply asserts that advertising "makes" people smoke, and that the addictiveness of tobacco prevents them from quitting.

Of course, millions do quit, and most people never start. But Belli's advertising phobia, although irrational, expresses the theme of individual impotence that is familiar in much modern literature and law.

Writing in Time magazine, Frank Trippett reports that a man being struck by lightning is suing the National Park Service for negligently failing to warn him not to stand where lightning might strike. The Park Service only won on appeal against an \$84,417 judgment for a man who was bitten by a bear while camping illegally in Yellowstone, where abundant publicity warns about bears.

A woman collected \$50,000 from the city of San Francisco, claiming that a fall on a runaway cable car turned her into a oymphomaniac. A woman whose jaw was broken when she was blown against a railing in Chicago's Sears Tower is demanding \$250,000 from the architect whose building, she says, increases wind velocity. Skiers have tried to hold owners of slopes liable for normal injuries.

Trippett wonders, "Must the manufacturer of a knife clearly label it as dangerous or else he will be liable to damages for a kitchen worker's finger? Could the designer of a dam be blamed if a voluntary swimmer drowned in a lake thus created?" Given the path of the law, it is reasonable to wonder: Might Belli win?

There is much cynicism and aversion behind the "sue-if-possible" attitude, although not on Belli's part. He will give his fee to the

American Cancer Society. But the important dimension is that the attitudes exemplified in the cases Trippett cites, and in Belli's case, have political analogies.

The "I'm entitled" spirit expresses what Trippett calls "the utopian dream of a world that is free, if not of risks, then of all individual responsibility for those taken and lost." And if you seek the principal cause for inflation, note the many manifestations of the "I'm entitled" spirit in entitlement programs, and others, in the federal budget.

Even if you believe, as I do, that the tobacco industry is one the world would be well rid of, Belli's suit should be alarming. If the nation believes that society would be served by seriously discouraging smoking, there is much that representative institutions can do.

But Belli's suit is another attempt to make social policy by litigation rather than legislation. And this particular evasion of democratic due process diminishes society's already attenuated belief in individual responsibility.

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سكوايا لاجر



At Morgan's New York headquarters international banking officers are briefed on a new computer system that gives overseas clients daily reports of account activity. Clockwise from left: Stephen Kirmse, Amsterdam; Arthur Rogers, London; Jean-Pierre Desbons, Paris; Philippe Coppe, Brussels; Eric Bourdais, New York.

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The Morgan Bank

Fashion Notes

Carne Uses Movie Locales As Backdrop for Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 27 (IHT) — Director Marcel Carne, in a recent assignment for French Vogue, had the idea of using the locales of some of his most famous films as background for fashion pictures.

Thus, Yves Saint Laurent's clothes are photographed in the Canal Saint Martin's decor of "Hotel du Nord." Dior's dresses fit into the context of "Les Portes de la Nuit," (as do Cardin's brides), while Gres' gowns are shot with a "Quai des Brumes" ambience.

The pictures, to be seen in the current issue of Vogue, are also the high point of a film made by the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture which, since 1969, has been putting out films based on either couture or ready-to-wear collections. The films are then distributed all over the world through French embassies.

"This last one," the chambre's spokeswoman, Denise Dubois, said, "is probably our best. First, we had Carne, whose films I and most everybody love, then we were lucky in that it was a good, striking couture season."

The 26-minute film, produced by Fethé, was directed by Janique Landauer, a young cineaste who had never seen a fashion show in her life. Coming with a fresh eye, she did a good job at showing off both fashion and Paris, while Miss Dubois did the clothes and accessories selection.

"The Cours Clemenceau is getting to be another Faubourg Saint Honore," said a pleased Micheline Chaben-Delmas, wife of Bordeaux's mayor and president of the French National Assembly, as she inaugurated the new Tan Giudicelli boutique last week in Bordeaux.

Tastefully, however, Mrs. Chaben-Delmas was wearing a crisp beige suit, which, she said, came from "my little dressmaker."

Bordeaux is getting to be quite a



French film director Marcel Carne positions models for Cardin's brides for pictures to be published in French Vogue.

fashion center with Cardin (who, as usual, was the first to go down there some 10 years ago), Saint Laurent, Lapidus and Celine branches on one of Bordeaux's prettiest, 18th-century avenues.

As is the Paris boutique, the Giudicelli T-13 (or ready-to-wear, as opposed to his couture, which is a different operation) locale is a model in the genre. Located in what used to be the stables of a 17th-century building, it has been restored to its former stone-and-vaulted splendor. Rattan rugs, bamboo shelves, old-fashioned cel-

ling fans plus green plants, set in huge Chinese jars (used by Chinese restaurants to ship their 100-year-old eggs) give it a serenely elegant look.

Giudicelli's backers, Peter Blum-sch and Didier Primat-Schlumberger, flew down with the designer for the occasion. The reason their boutiques are so carefully designed, Mr. Blum-sch said, is that "they belong to us, lock, stock and barrel. Besides Paris and Bordeaux, we plan to open in New York and Cannes soon. We've been offered 15 boutiques in the United States

on a franchise basis, but we refused because we would have lost control of our operation."

Whichever way they choose to run their business, Blum-sch and Schlumberger have no serious problem, as the Vietnamese-born, but totally Parisian Giudicelli, now at the top of his form, is a full-fledged pro as well as one of the creative names in the fashion business.

Some of the best fur bargains are to be found at Salle Drouot, where auctioneers Loudmer and Poulsen have been conducting fur sales. They netted 1.5 million francs, in three months, "which is probably more than the turnover of a prosperous furrier," said Philip Davies, who started the sales.

The furs come from wealthy and pampered clients of the most important Paris fur and couture houses, many of whom are selling because they do not like to wear the same coat over and over again.

The next sale, scheduled for Oct. 14 at 3 p.m., offers several potential bargains, including a black Dior mink that might go for 10,000 francs, a Chomberg black mink for a man, which could go for 8,000 francs, and a brand new gray fox coat that has never been worn — it was bought as a surprise by a man whose wife turned out to be a dedicated ecologist.

Portbault, known for its bed and

bath linens, is now adding a lingerie department to follow up its recently opened children's section.

Christiane Hosteing, who has a designing and decoration career behind her, is in charge of both, under the supervision of owner Madeleine Portbault. Cleverly, she has taken the same famous house prints (hearts, clubs, morning glories and colorful fruits and vegetables) and used them for lightweight, young and pretty cotton voile nightgowns and negliges.

Given the nature of the house (Portbault is now equipping private jets) and the quality of the lingerie, prices are high but not staggering (650 francs for a nightgown and 1,250 francs for a negligee).

The colorful and brilliantly tacky disco fashions are now generating disco accessories. Besides spike heels, satin vests and pants held by sequined suspenders, one of the newest gadgets is the disco bag. Worn godolier-style (to allow the dancer to gyrate in both safety and comfort), they are usually quilted satin purses. Gucci has come up recently with its own leather sample, while Mrs. Jean-Pierre (Sabine) Cassel (wife of the French movie actor) is coming up with her own version — sequin-studded, satin purses shaped as mouth, lips, hands or just about anything, including television sets.

Ballet in London

Three Generations Join Salute to Dame Ninette

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Sept. 27 (IHT) — Two new ballets were included in the special birthday performance for Dame Ninette de Valois with which the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet opened its new season last night. Dame Ninette, who was 80 on June 6, told the audience in a curtain speech that it was "about the third birthday" that she had celebrated this year, but she was particularly happy that the last one should be "on the stage where it all began" — a reference to the origins of the present Royal Ballet, which she founded at Sadler's Wells Theatre nearly half a century ago. She also praised the fact that the program included ballets by three generations of choreographers.

The middle generation was represented by Kenneth MacMillan, whose awkwardly titled "6.6.78" was expressly designed as a birthday tribute to Dame Ninette. An astrological diversion, it celebrates her birth sign (Gemini) as a duo of Marion Tait and Desmond Kelly, whose appearance, according to the program, "imposes harmony on the apparent disorder of the other signs of the zodiac." The connection is even extended to the music, in the choice of Samuel Barber's "Capricorn Concerto" for oboe, flute, trumpet and strings, played with suitable incisiveness under the conducting of Barry Wordsworth.

Harking Back

If the theme harks back to Sir Frederick Ashton's "Heroscope" of 1938, the emotional tensions of that work are simplified now into a contrast of agitated ensemble and the serenity of the two principals. Their long opening pas de deux has a characteristic strength of line, even though some of the lifts look inelegant on first impression, whereas the disciplined "disorder" of the other signs seems more of a contrivance. The ebullient fancy of Ian Spurling's designs for the boldly painted tightrope by the dancers is unbalanced by the semi-allegorical headgear they have to wear.

Egypt, Land of 'Boteeks'

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (NYT) — In this city where names often suffer in the translation, you can drive a car from Shady Motors and turn it into a Shark to take on an insurance policy.

On the way home you can stop at the Tacky Salon and have your hair styled.

This was supplemented for the occasion by "Take Five," a brief jeu d'esprit by the company's youngest choreographer, David Bintley, who graduated from the Royal Ballet School only two years ago but who has already achieved a success with "The Outsider," his first ballet for the company last season. "Take Five" borrows its title and its music from a jazz composition by Dave Brubeck, and featured Lynn Seymour as a 1950s Judy Garland figure in soft hat and trimly tailored jacket over tights, with four black-clad men in support, swinging lightly and happily to the five-four rhythm.

Bintley himself danced two keen-

featured character roles in "The

Rake's Progress," which has re-

mained the enduring favorite

among Dame Ninette's own ballets

from the 1930s, and which she had

once more supervised for this re-

val. Its basis in the 18th-century

paintings by William Hogarth af-

fects a consistency of style and

spirit which has kept it fresh among

successive generations of dancers.

Desmond Kelly in the title role and

Margaret Barriani, notably poi-

gnant as the betrayed girl, together

lead a responsive cast, though one

or two scenes now seem unduly re-

petitions in choreographic content.

1937 Diversion

This first generation of the Royal Ballet repertory was also represented by "Les Painsiers," Sir Frederick Ashton's 1937 diversion simulating the movements of ice skaters, to music by Meyerbeer, which was acquired the status of a classic by constant repetition. It is still an ideal opening work for the company, though some of the remade costumes look rather less chic this time. Here Vyvyan Lorraine and Alain Dubreuil danced an eloquently romantic pas de deux; Lois Skillic and Marion Tait added cheerful sparkle and Wayne Sleep spun dizzy. But such foundation works as this should encourage more choreographic adventure than the company seems to be currently attempting.

Shady is the transliteration usually given a common Egyptian surname which is pronounced "shad-dee." The Shark is Al Shark, which means "The East" in Arabic, while Tacky is a surname which actually is pronounced tacky.

In a city where many foreigners do not attempt to learn the Arabic alphabet, the bilingual signs can be a big help — even if they do sometimes give rise to chuckles.

Like American beauticians who name their shops Jacques' and pronounce it Jack's, Egyptian shopkeepers often turn to European words in an attempt at sophistication.

The sometimes humorous results prompted a scathing editorial recently in the English-language newspaper, the Egyptian Mail. "What is a 'litary' Mahmood?" the Mail asked. "Well, Mahmood sells milk and has pretensions to French grandeur." (Litary was the unfortunate Mahmood's rendition of the French word *laiterie*, which means dairy.)

"As well as litarys, Cairo has an untold number of badeeqs, epierys, stoddos, pumdes, finilleries and boteeks," the Mail continued.

Stage Egyptians

"Surely there is enough that is quaint about Egypt without our deliberately performing as stage Egyptians for the amusement of visitors," the Mail declared. "If it were not for the profusion of Arabic-English dictionaries and fluent English-speaking Egyptians, the issue would not qualify for comment. References are abundantly accessible, but no one bothers to check."

Although the Arabic alphabet has no letter for "y," Western names with "y" abound on shop fronts. Hence, the notion shop, La Poupée, is often called La Booby.

A boutique in a fashionable neighborhood alternately advertises itself as "Up Pop" and "Up Pup" — which becomes "Ub Bub" in Arabic.

The Egyptian Mail also deplored some of the faded slogans which have remained on banners and billboards since the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks last winter. Zering on on one which labeled Egypt the "land of peace," the Mail snorted: "Peace indeed. A sincere effort, perfect although it looks like willful sabotage. Undoubtedly, it was psychoanalyzed by the Israelis."

One sign that escaped the Mail's attention hailed President Sadat as the "champion of peace."

In the months since the start of the peace talks, the first four letters of the sign have fallen down, leaving the Egyptian leader identified as "peon of peace."

Spoleto Organizers Plan Fund Drive

CHARLESTON, S.C., Sept. 27 (AP) — Organizers of the Spoleto arts festival plan benefit shows in New York and South Carolina and a fund-raising drive to recoup \$300,000 in debts from the 1977 and 1978 festivals.

Festival Board president Theodore Stern met with a group of Charleston businessmen yesterday to outline the plan, which was approved by the board during a meeting in New York several weeks ago.

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U.S. Aides Cautious On Welcoming EMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The proposed European Monetary System (EMS) for creating a wider zone of stability among currencies is getting a wary welcome from U.S. officials, according to comments by Washington officials during the joint meetings of the IMF and the World Bank.

At the same time, European proponents are at pains to reassure the United States and the rest of the world that EMS is a positive concept that is not anti-dollar, anti-growth or anti-IMF, as sometimes has been feared.

President Carter epitomized the cautious U.S. attitude in his address to the joint session earlier this week. "I trust that our European friends will fashion the proposed European monetary arrangement in a way that will also strengthen the international monetary system and that will facilitate growth and trade and investment and also, quite importantly, the continued central role of the IMF."

Many details of EMS have yet to be worked out prior to its scheduled introduction in the last third of the year. Despite this — or perhaps because the system involves so many unknowns — many fears, some of them contradictory, have been expressed about EMS by politicians, bankers and international bureaucrats.

Regarding the dollar, EMS might cause the Deutsche mark, weighed down by weaker European currencies, to fall against the U.S. dollar. This effect, it is feared, might give the Germans and other Europeans a competitive advantage vis-à-vis the Americans in world trade.

On the other hand, some experts fret that EMS might encourage European central banks to diversify their reserve assets away from dollars because European currencies are to be used as a primary intervention tool within EMS.

Beyond these specific concerns, is a feeling that EMS represents an expression of European impatience with U.S. lack of progress in bringing stability to the dollar.

A second set of worries concerns the possible deflationary effects of tying many European currencies to the mark, a fund that is kept very buoyant by what some critics of German economic policy see as an exaggerated fear of inflation.

Finally, observers worry that EMS might diminish the importance of the IMF because EMS will ultimately require the establishment of a large European Monetary Fund to provide credits to member countries.

It also is speculated that EMS might run counter to the amended articles of the IMF that prevent members from manipulating exchange rates in order to prevent effective balance of payments adjustments or in order to gain a competitive advantage; here, critics reason that some degree of "manipulation" would be required to keep all EMS currencies, and perhaps some others, in line within EMS.

Dollar Ends Mixed on Trade Data

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished mixed today after a strong but brief surge following better-than-expected U.S. trade figures.

Initially, the dollar moved up strongly on the news that the U.S. trade deficit had been cut in half from the previous month, analysts said. But it quickly backtracked to finish mixed to lower on the day.

After rising to as high as 1.9500 Deutsche marks, the dollar retreated to 1.9378 DM, for a loss of 1.12 pips. It peaked at 1.9500 Swiss francs and finished at 1.4915, up 40 points from late yesterday.

The dollar lost 75 points against the French franc at 4.9650 but gained 15 points against the yen at 169.23. It lost ground against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

Sterling edged up 18 points at 1.9723 despite unimpaired concern over the government's 5-percent wage proposals. The Canadian dollar was steady at \$5.01 U.S. cents versus \$4.97.

The price of gold eased to \$214.875 an ounce from \$217.75 late yesterday. The dollar's performance and profit-taking coupled to push down the price of bullion, dealers said.

Change in World Bank Lending Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Nineteen Latin American countries and the Philippines yesterday called for changes in World Bank lending practices to ease the exchange rate risks that borrowers have to assume.

Valentin Arismendi, Uruguay's minister of the economy and finance, serving as the spokesman for Latin America and the Philippines to the joint session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, said continuing changes in the dollar in foreign exchange markets have put an additional burden on countries borrowing from the World Bank.

He said that the bank requirements that borrowing countries carry the exchange risks on loans has had the result of nearly doubling the nominal interest rates specified in the loan agreements, in many instances in Latin America.

He said Latin America and the Philippines also want the bank to expand its authorization of new loans at an annual rate of 8 percent in real terms, rather than the 5-percent increases previously advocated by the United States and other countries.

In other developments, Pakistan's finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, charged industrial nations with failing to do their part in the world's economic recovery. Also, a finance ministry official from Thailand, Chanchai Lertvorn, called on industrial nations to help by bringing down their protectionist trade barriers and urged the World Bank to tailor its lending operations to fit the needs of the developing countries.

Top officials of New Zealand and Australia say their countries feel frustrated by protectionist trade policies in other countries and favor an easing of such barriers in world commerce.

Steel Imports Up 5% in U.S.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 (AP) — U.S. steel imports increased 5 percent in August to 1.87 million tons, the second straight monthly increase since the Carter administration's "trigger-price" mechanism took effect, the American Iron and Steel Institute, an industry group, said today.

Edgar Speer, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel, the largest U.S. steelmaker, said that the latest import figures are "entirely too high and are a continuation of the very unsatisfactory levels this year, which will probably result in a new (import) record by year-end."

"You're going to hear some very harsh criticism of the trigger price mechanism in a day or two from top company executives," said one industry observer who asked not to be identified.

The institute said that about 661,000 tons came from Europe in August, down from 748,000 tons the previous month, and about 595,000 from Japan, up from 456,000.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Belgian consumer prices rose 0.43 percent in a month on the basis of the September retail price index calculated by the economics ministry. This was slightly down from 0.45-percent rise in August from July.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Belgium			
Solvay			
First Half	1978	1977	
Profits	1,237	1,894	
(Figures in Belgian Francs)			
France			
Imetal			
First Half	1978	1977	
Profits	129 loss	68.00	
(Figures in French Francs)			
U.S.			
Roadway Express			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	229.50	187.50	
Profits	14.37	11.55	
Per Share	0.70	0.56	
9 months			
Revenue	661.10	535.20	
Profits	37.08	30.51	
Per Share	1.81	1.49	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)			

Weekly net asset value
on September 25, 1978
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$70.87
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$51.64
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

Economic News Analysis

McNamara's Annual Challenge

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP) — Once a year, for the past many years, World Bank president Robert McNamara has delivered an emotional appeal to the annual joint meetings of his organization and the International Monetary Fund to do something about the plight of the world's poor and destitute.

The recitation of the awful numbers — 600 million or more human beings will still be in extreme poverty at the end of the century — is something to which many in the affluent world would rather turn a deaf ear.

Nonetheless, it is necessary to keep repeating the challenge, so Mr. McNamara did it again this year. But this time he performed an equally valuable service by decrying the sickening tendency of the wealthy nations to increase their barriers to imports of manufactured goods from the less developed countries.

And he did it in an important way, naming the countries that are taking short-sighted steps by quotas and other gimmicks to protect their weak and inefficient industries.

So far, the protectionist efforts of the big countries have been directed mainly against each other. For example, the United States and all the countries of Europe have tried to reduce the level of imports of Japanese cars and television sets. Japan has a highly protected agriculture, which keeps out U.S. citrus and Australian beef.

Gaining Strength

But the less developed countries are gaining strength. And as a new report by John Karlik and Stephen Watkins published by the National Planning Association indicates, industrial nations in a few years will have to contend with a whole host of "new" products from the Third World, in addition to textiles, shoes and a few other products which over the years have provided thorny competition for the wealthy nations.

Mr. Karlik, now with the Treasury, and Mr. Stephens, now at the State Department, did their research while they were with the Joint Economic Committee.

The products they cite — manufactured wood items, leather garments and accessories, metal products and a whole range of sophisticated electronics, including integrated circuits and medical electronics — will come mostly from a group of "advanced" developing countries. These include Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

As Mr. McNamara suggested in his speech to the annual meeting, if the rich nations attempt to choke off this natural trend, they will be doing a disservice to themselves.

In 1975, the rich nations bought \$26 billion in manufactured items from the developing countries and exported about five times that amount — \$123 billion. And that market in the poor nations took a full 30 percent of the rich nations' total exported manufactures.

Held Down Inflation

Even more significant is the fact — often challenged by protectionists — that imports help to hold down inflationary pressures. As Mr. McNamara pointed out, while wholesale prices in the United States rose by 66 percent from 1970 to 1976, clothing prices (which had to stay competitive with imports) rose by only 26 percent.

A final point important to bear in mind is that domestic manufacturers — whatever their problems — have a convenient political whipping boy in imports. But a West German study he cited shows that from 1962-1975, for every German factory worker who lost his job because of imports, 48 were displaced by technological improvements. The auto really did displace the horse and buggy.

The key to the whole problem is that with very few exceptions, it has been an easier political response for governments to try to keep inefficient industries alive than to try to phase them out with assistance programs.

Mr. McNamara's message is that a more liberal import policy will help both the developed and the developing nations. It was a gutsy speech, coming at a time when slow growth and high unemployment have bred the protectionist sentiment that grows in Parliaments, Congresses and Diets everywhere.

A Long Wait to Reverse Trade Trends

U.S. Export Plan's Impact Held Distant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — President Carter unveiled his new export-promotion policy, but it probably will be a long time before it has much impact on the massive U.S. trade deficit.

Herbert Markley, vice chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, said in a statement supporting the policy, "the decline in U.S. export competitiveness has been under way for several years and therefore it will take a major effort sustained for a decade or more to reverse the adverse trade trends."

The administration's policy hardly could be described as a "major effort," however, at least in

terms of government spending. The largest single dollar item is a request to Congress for a \$500 million increase in the Export-Import Bank's loan authorization to \$4.1 billion for fiscal 1980, which does not begin until October 1979.

The Small Business Administration also will earmark "up to \$100 million" of its current authorization for loan guarantees to provide "seed money" for companies' entry into export markets, the president's policy says. And the State and Commerce departments will share an extra \$20 million to bolster their export-development programs.

U.S. officials responsible for the policy argue, however, that large sums of money are not what is needed to overcome a prime obstacle to higher exports. U.S. companies have not sought overseas markets for their goods mainly because there was sufficient demand in the U.S. market, the highest in the world. But U.S. officials argue that American companies' reluctance to export also stems from a number of other factors, including an ignorance of export marketing techniques.

"Many people don't know how to export," Mr. Carter said. "They don't know how to package goods for sale overseas, how to get their products to the transportation sector. How to do the paper work, how to locate foreign buyers."

Educating them probably will be a slow process. In the short term, many economists expect the U.S. international payments deficit to narrow, but most look for the sagging dollar and faster relative economic growth in other countries to account for the change.

Argentina Sale Approved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The State Department has decided to let Allis-Chalmers proceed with plans to sell Argentina \$270 million of hydroelectric turbines. Permission had been withheld.

Libor Rises to 10%

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — Interbank Eurodollar interest rates rose this morning to double-digit figures for the first time since January 1975. The key six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor) rose to 10 percent, the highest level since Jan. 3, 1975. Yesterday, the six-month Libor was 9.94 percent.

held because of human-rights concerns.

However, despite pressure from defense contractors and the Pentagon, the department still is refusing to clear about 200 requests to sell more than \$100 million of arms and military spare parts to Argentina as a protest against alleged human rights violations there.

U.S. Sends Trade Mission To Woo Japanese Buyers

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (NYT) — While Japan's trade surplus with the United States mounts to record another \$10 billion, Washington will send the largest trade mission in its history to Japan, arriving here on Oct. 2.

The 140-man mission, led by Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Mark Shepherd Jr., chairman of Texas Instruments, is mainly aiming to increase sales of plant and machinery, United States officials here said today.

But Washington does not expect the mission to have any immediate impact on the huge trade deficit with Japan — running at twice last year's level at over \$6.7 billion in the first eight months of 1978 — the officials warned.

And the Japanese reaction to the stepped-up U.S. export drive in President Carter's announcement yesterday of a national export program is polite skepticism, as most of the businessmen in the trade mission represent relatively unknown companies.

"Few of the companies have products that will arouse a strong response here," the Nihon Keizai financial daily said. "The United States may be dreadfully disappointed in the results of this mission."

U.S. officials here said that it was unlikely that the visitors, who will split up into groups selling auto parts, food-processing and

packaging equipment, general machinery and scientific equipment, would do big business.

But the mission, which includes a "good cross-section of American enterprises," should be able to "develop export markets for the long-term future," according to a spokesman.

The auto parts group within the mission is visibly the strongest, as it has representatives of General Motors, Motorola and Rockwell International. But these businessmen face an uphill struggle in Japan. Auto parts suppliers are closely tied to parent companies, such as Toyota and Nissan, by loans or shareholdings, and they operate on very tight delivery schedules, supplying parts for same-day installation on assembly lines.

Moreover, to make a major breakthrough into the Japanese auto-parts market, U.S. firms would have to set up warehousing and other facilities close to Japanese auto plants, which means buying expensive real estate — Japanese land is the highest-priced in the world.

Americans here also believe that the extraordinary appreciation of the yen, up by over 30 percent against the dollar in a year, must make it easier for U.S. firms to export to Japan, whatever the competition, as their prices are lower for many items.

'A Fundamental Development'

U.S. Cuts Trade Gap in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (HT) — The U.S. trade deficit fell to \$1.62 billion in August, an encouraging sign for the nation's economic outlook, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit followed a \$2.99-billion trade gap in July and was the second smallest of the year after June.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said the trade picture has become "decidedly more favorable" since the spring. "The broad distribution of export growth shows that this is a fundamental development and not due to special factors," she added.

Exports increased in August by 5.7 percent to a record \$12.47 billion, with the biggest gains in food and airplanes, while imports dropped by 4.7 percent to \$10.85 billion.

Despite the overall trade improvement, it appeared likely that the trade deficit for the year will surpass the \$26.5-billion record in 1977. So far this year, the United States has purchased \$20.98 billion more than it has sold abroad. The deficit has been larger than the August figure in every month except June, when it was \$1.6 billion.

On the basis used by most U.S. trading partners, which includes the cost of shipping and insuring imports, the August deficit measured \$2.56 billion compared with a \$3.96-billion deficit in July.

The August 1977 deficit on that basis was \$3.21 billion.

The decline in imports came despite a seasonally adjusted increase in the value of petroleum imports of \$195.9 million to \$3.5 billion. The average value of a barrel of imported crude oil rose to \$13.41 in August from \$13.40 in July and \$13.39 a year earlier.

Elsewhere on the import side, shipments of iron and steel, which had risen \$174.4 million in July, fell \$57.8 million in August.

Imports of automobiles from countries other than Canada fell \$154.6 million while imports of engines and motor-vehicle parts fell \$92.7 million.

Imports of television sets fell \$20.6 million and those of food and live animals fell \$194.4 million. Imports of non-monetary gold rose \$37.2 million to \$67.1 million.

On the export side, shipments of

food and live animals rose \$127.1 million, with wheat shipments rising \$75.2 million and rice shipments up \$28.5 million.

Soybean exports rose \$142.2 million. Exports of machinery and

transportation equipment rose \$159 million with airplane shipments accounting for \$104.4 million of the increase.

Exports of non-monetary gold fell \$11.2 million to \$30.5 million.

Sharp Late Selloff Pushes Big Board Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (Reuters) — A sharp late selloff drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower today in moderate trading after a rise in the prime rate spread through the banking industry.

Three major banks, Chase Manhattan, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover, raised their prime rate to 9 3/4 following the move by two smaller banks on Monday.

Analysts said the stage for the selloff was set earlier when the market proved unable to sustain yesterday's technical rally, even with the help of a narrowed August trade deficit.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 7.97 points to 860.19 and declines led advances 945 to 531.

Fed Moves To Control Funds Rate

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve today took further action to bring downward pressure on the key federal funds rate, which has been far above the Fed's presumed target rate of 8 1/2 percent since yesterday.

The Fed said the Treasury will do "a 50-percent redeposit of \$1.55 billion in the country" in what dealers said was an effort to supply additional reserves to the banking network which has been in an unusually tight position.

The rate of fed funds, overnight reserves banks lend one another, closed yesterday at 8 1/2, rose as high as 9 1/2 percent during the morning and were trading at 9 1/2 percent when the Treasury move was announced.

Near the close, with the federal funds rate at 6 1/2 percent, dealers said the Fed reported it would make 4- and 7-day repurchase pacts tomorrow.

Federal funds finished the day at 6 1/2 percent, but analysts noted it was the end of the bank settlement week.

A number of factors collided yesterday to put the funds rate out of control, analysts said, including a large buildup in the U.S. Treasury's funds in accounts with the Fed. Those balances build as the Treasury transfers funds out of its commercial bank accounts, thus reducing reserves in the marketplace.

Now, however, the precise funds rate target the Fed has in mind has become uncertain. A majority of analysts believe the target is still 8 1/2 percent, but another group holds that it is 8 3/4 percent. A few others say it might even be higher.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Congress shelved for this session a bill expanding bank reserve requirements but is pushing ahead with one broadening regulatory control over banks and limiting the activities of bank "insiders."



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Shipping Group Talks

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ) — The International Maritime Industries Forum (IMIF) failed to agree this week on a controversial scrap-and-build plan for ending the world shipping tonnage surplus as a means of steering the depressed industry to recovery. A draft report on the plan, first suggested by IMIF two years ago, was discussed by the forum's shipowner, shipping company, bank and oil company members, at the headquarters of the General Council of British Shipping (GCBS).

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Weekly net asset value
on September 25, 1978
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$70.87
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$51.64
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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High	Low	Div.	\$	%	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	Chge	High	Low	Div.	\$	%	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Prev	Chge
12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	5.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	5.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	5.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.00	5.00	10.00

[illegible]

هكذا في الأصل

International
Herald Tribune

Currency Rates

Reading across this table of the September 27, 1978's closing foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

(c)	30.665	60.3675	15.764	7.0035	3.71 *	14.504	—	20.523
	1.941	3.8305	—	44.44 *	2.359 x	11.995 *	6.343 *	130.98
(d)	1.97145	—	3.83425	8.6165	1,624.50	4.1675	60.365	2.936
	822.95	1,625.60	424.42	188.75	—	390.59	26.94	552.60
	4.3625	8.616	225.23 *	—	5.3005 x	207.26 *	14.294 *	293.20
	1.49575	2.9558	77.13095 *	34.271 *	0.182	70.99375 *	4.8939 *	—

ON Mutilty for: DIRECTOR WATER DEPARTMENT.

Selected Over the Counter

CrossCo	38	39	JamWPr	14 1/2	15
CurlrFed	1	1 1/4	Jansby	16 1/2	17
QanlyM	22 1/2	23 1/2	JlftvFd	3 1/2	3 3/4
DnABes	9 1/4	9 3/4	JaslyNM	20 1/2	21 1/4
Data 100	19 1/4	19 3/4	Korstr of	10	19 1/2

100

9%	5%	DeLiaut	11%	12%	Kulture	3%	1%	Quallins
9%	10	DeLiaut	19%	21%	Kayson	3	3%	RoganPr
3%	3%	DeweyEl	1%	2%	KasmyT	15%	1%	Raychm
25%	26%	DisCrys	28	29	KellySv	42	43%	Raymond
31%	32%	DlxmCru	29%	31	Kouffei	5	16	RecgEe
19%	20%	Docutet	5%	5%	KoveFib	26%	27%	RoodEx
14	15	DollGrn	11%	11%	KysCFD	15%	16%	RobbAty
21	22	Dowlan	28%	29%	Kymbell	12%	13%	

48% 50	Durtron	18 19	Lancel	26 26%	Sooner
14% 17%	Eberline	10 10%	LandRes	5% 6%	ScanIt
3 33-16	EcomLab	28% 28%	LaneCo	23% 24%	Scripte
7% 7%	Elcom	10% 11	LdsStor	11% 12%	SecPro
25% 25%	ElderBe	9 9%	LInBost	39% 40	SeisDett
10% 10%	ElsNuci	6% 6%	Logerm	16% 17%	Svcmstr
2% 2%	ElmModul	7% 8%	MackGE	14 16%	Showmi

14%	15%	Fabri	1%	1%	McCorm	15%	15%	StonVn
14%	14%	FidUnLf	28%	25%	McQuay	15%	1%	StdRgs
3%	3%	Fingrht	15	18%	MidsW	19%	25%	StonHP
18	18%	FIBKSys	39%	49%	MedCap	12%	12%	StetS1
11%	12%	FIBosm	15	18%	MedRes	2%	2-16	StrawCI
7%	8%	FIEms	19%	11%	MidBks	27%	28%	SuperE
35%	3%	PrwFin	6%	6%	Millipr	29%	20%	TIME DC

27 1/4	25 1/4	Franklin	7 3/4	5 1/2	Marjorie	4	4 1/4	Henry
7 1/4	7 1/2	FrankCo			Maxie	29 1/4	21	Tipary
9 1/4	9 1/4	FrankE	13	13 1/2	Malcham	15	15 1/4	TascoCo
		Fmidee	15 1/4	15 1/4	MolClub	5 1/4	6 1/2	TmsOCo
27 1/2	29	GnRidEst	7 1/2	9	Mueller	24 1/2	25 1/2	TricePd
20 1/4	21	GnReins	19 1/2	200	NursCo	27 1/4	29 1/4	TrltnOG
15 1/2	16 1/4	GovEFn	12 1/2	13	NetGOIL	17 1/4	15 1/4	TysonFD
5 1/4	6	GrossE	12 1/2	13 1/4	NoILbtv	9 1/4	9 1/4	UnMcGill

3%	4%	HrpKow	14%	14%	NiessB	25%	26%	UPPEnr
5%	9%	HarpGo	21%	21%	NoCarGs	10%	10%	VolvGoS
14%	15%	HartHn	16%	17	NoEOI un	56%	55%	VaaDus
28	29	HarrdF	22%	23%	NwtGns	10%	10%	VoncaSn
10%	11	Malobm	2%	3%	NwstPS	18	18%	Vokro
6%	6%	Hoover	12%	13	Noxell	18%	19%	VonBsh
39%	40%	HartRz	2	2%	OgilvyM	26	26%	WshEnr
		HustRm	4%	4%	OF			WshRr

18	18%	Infralnd	2%	4	PasstG	14%	16%	WnMng	
43	45	InfrlCo	54	55%	PcGr	24%	25%	WmOrC	2
35	37	IntrcEnr	7	8	PauleyP	9	9%	WoodLel	3
39%	40%	InfrntGr	16%	15%	PeerMI	9%	10%	WING	65-
55	56	InBkWh	9%	9%	PensEnt	16%	17%	WrightW	
30	31%	IwaSoUt	26%	27%	PeterHH	17%	18%	ZionUto	2

September 27, 1978		CO-OP INVESTMENT BANKERS	
Price		Price	
Yee		Yee	
330	Matsu E. Wks	659	
464	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.120 XD		
580	Mitsubi Corp.	432 XD	

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200,000	Weyburn Supply	20,000	8% to 12 1/2%	on U.S. dollars.
571	Sharp	464 XD		
250 XD	Sony Corp	1,540	4% to 18%	on Swiss Francs.
2,850	Suntomo Bank	280 XD	4% to 18%	on W. German Mark
Pwr. 1,195	Taisho Marine	230		
	TD Bank	449 XD		
443 XD	Telco	722 XD		

Name:

280 109010
70

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 27[illegible]

12 Month Stock	Sis.	Ch're		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Ch're		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Ch're	
High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev	Quot. Close	High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev	Quot. Close	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev	Quot. Close
12 Month Stock	Sis.	Ch're		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Ch're		12 Month Stock	Sis.	Ch're	
High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev	Quot. Close	High Low Div. in 8 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev	Quot. Close	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev	Quot. Close

[illegible]

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) [Silver in pence per troy ounce]			
September 22, 1978			
	Today's Bid	Yesterday's Bid	Previous Bid
Copper wire bars:			
Spot	748.50	741.50	735.00
3 months	759.00	748.00	732.50
Cathodes: spot	729.00	730.00	722.00
3 months	740.00	745.00	736.00
Tin: spot	4,928.00	4,968.00	4,865.00
3 months	4,938.00	4,975.00	4,775.00
Lead: spot	3,450.00	3,450.00	3,450.00
3 months	3,474.50	3,474.50	3,474.50
Zinc: spot	333.75	334.25	332.50
3 months	342.75	344.25	342.50
Silver: spot	268.30	268.60	268.00
3 months	273.60	273.80	273.40

Paris Commodities
 (Figures in French francs per metric ton)

September 22, 1978				
	High	Low	Close	
SUGAR			(Bld.-Asted)	
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.G.	N.G.
Dec	960	971	974	978
Mar	1,027	1,018	1,021	1,028
Nov	1,058	1,050	1,048	1,053
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,060
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,060
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,090	1,110
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.G.	N.G.
COCOA				
Nov	N.T.	N.T.		> 1,700
Dec	1,680	1,660	1,668	1,669
Mar	1,693	1,660	1,682	1,700
Nov	1,720	1,720	1,682	1,710
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.G.	N.G.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.G.	N.G.

European Market

European Market	
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)	
Amsterdam	Gt Un St Guinness
AKZO	31.20
Albert Heijn	119.20
Alpenraben	324.00
Amrobank	79.50
Ad'Dam Rub	72.50
Fokker	116.20
Heineken	104.70
H.V.A.	63.50
Jeansvans	35.00
K.L.M.	116.20
Not Nedder	143.50
Paidheed	43.50
Philips	116.20
Robeco	174.50
Rotifno	143.00
Royal Dutch	153.00
	Union Carb Vickers

Ver Mach	52.70	West Deep	5
		West Drief	8
Brussels		West Hold	5
		West All	

Arbed	2,440	West Hill	
GBL (B.Jamb)	1,640	Woolworth	
Cock Dugree	487	ZCI	
Elechrobel	6,820		
GB-Inno-BM	2,370	Milan	
Hoboken	2,955	Bastogi	4
		ENSA	13

Soc. Generale	2,010	Flat	25
Solvay	2,470	Finlander	1
Un. Miniera	576	Generali	37.8

Frankfurt									
A.E.G.	87.40	IFI	2.60						
B.A.S.F.	140.18	Italgas	7.00						
Bayer	142.50	Itasider	3.00						
Commerzbank	280.20	LaRinas	2.00						
		Montedison	2.00						
		Olivetti	1.20						
		Pirelli	2.00						
		Seda Vico	2.00						

Pariser	136.00	Paris
Demag	174.00	
Deutbank	304.00	
Deutsche	242.00	

Uresatbak	249.80	All L'Espresso	3
Hoesch	139.10	Alimentaire	1
Hoesch	49.40	Aquitaine	6
Karlsta	328.80	BSN	6
Kouhof	243.10	Carrefour	1
K.H.D.	184.00	Cin LaFarge	4
Luffhansa	103.50	Cie Bancare	4
Mannsdorff	179.00	CFP	1

Richter (12/21)	177.50	CCF
RWE.new	184.70	Ferodo
Schering	276.50	Imetal
Glasgow	280.00	

Sherrill	300.00	L. Orsini	1
Thyssen	118.00	Moeh Bull	1
Varta	191.00	Michellin	1
Veba	133.20	Maet Henn	5
Volkswagen	240.70	Moulinex	1
		Portbos	1
		PUK	1
		Pennington	1

Anglo-Am	0.42	Peugeot	5
Barclay bk	2.32	Rh Poulenc	1
Beacham G	7.77	Sacilor	

BICC	1.34	St Gobain	16
Boots	2.18	Suez	3
Bowater	1.97	Telemecanique	8
Brit-Am-Tot	3.08	Thomson	25
Brit-Oxys	0.75	Usinar	
Brit Pet	8.94		
Brown-oh	0.77		

Zwisch

Chartered	1.54	Aluguisse	
Courtouls	1.19	Buehrle	2
DeBear D	4.14	B Boyer	1

Decca Rac	4.53	Cib Geigy	
Distillers	2.01	Cr Suisse	2
Dunlop	0.75	Fisher	
E Max Ind	1.47	HofRachN	6
GEC	3.24	Nestle	3
FreeSIGed	26.75	Sandoz	3
GKN	2.75	Sta B. Suisse	
Globe Gr	4.28	Subar	2
Gold Fields	1.84	U.B. Suisse	3

2	Toronto Stock
---	----------------------

[illegible]

500 Matgmi	A	\$129 ^h	12 ^h	1
200 McGraw	H	\$9	8 ^h	
25465 Moore		\$36	35 ^h	3

	2425 Murphy	\$1174	11%	1%
	2280 Nat Trust	\$1181	18%	1%
1/2	2670 N. 1st	\$1181	17%	1%
1/2	45728 Nacem	\$1174	17%	1%
1/2	11825 Narton B	\$1174	16%	1%
1/2	1730 Nowack	\$125	25%	2%
1/2	5500 O'Connell	\$145	45%	4%
1/2	3616 O'Connell B	\$146	14%	1%
1/2	7530 Orchard A	\$516	6%	1%
1/2	5253 Oshtown A	\$74	7%	1%
1/2	10400 Park	\$1174	17%	1%
1/2	2000 Paron C	\$341	34%	3%
1/2	1339 Peltine N	\$1174	19%	1%
1/2	9700 Pembroke	\$74	7%	1%
1/2	10400 Park	\$1174	17%	1%
1/2	525 Pine Point	\$24	23%	2%
1/2	4000 Pioneer	\$251	25%	2%
1/2	3250 Ram	\$3	3%	1%
1/2	10000 Routh A	\$151	15%	1%
1/2	1000 Red Sheds	\$112	11%	1%
1/2	200 Reichhold	\$104	10%	1%

25 Railman	\$22½	22½	22½
11800 Sceptre	\$7½	7½	7½
2600 Swifts A	\$8½	9½	9½

37005 Sherritt A	50	74%	74% + 1%	3150 Steinberg A	522 1/4	22 1/4%	22 1/4% +
10450 Siebens	\$36 1/4	36 1/2	36%	Total sales 1,144,562 shares.			

THE STAKES HAVE NEVER BEEN HIGHER,
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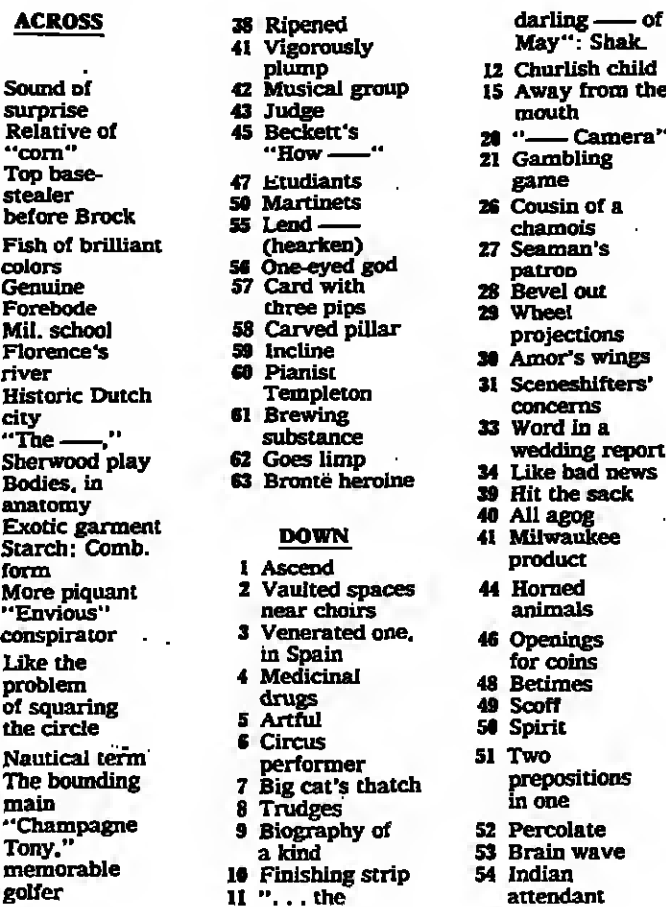
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Country	Taken
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By Eugene T. Maleska



CITY	C	F	OVERCAST	CITY	C	F
ALGAREVE	23	27	Overcast	MADRID	22	72
AMSTERDAM	15	39	Clear	MIAMI	78	82
ANKARA	21	70	Fair	MILAN	21	70
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59
BAGDAD	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	7	45
BELGRADE	28	68	Mist	MURICH	12	54
BERLIN	16	59	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	64
BIRMINGHAM	14	57	Showers	NICE	23	73
BUCHAREST	26	78	Mist	OSLO	15	61
BUDAPEST	16	61	Overcast	PARIS	12	54
CASABLANCA	26	78	Cloudy	PRAGUE	15	59
COPENHAGEN	16	57	Showers	ROME	15	59
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Mist	SOFIA	22	73
DUBLIN	14	57	Clear	STOCKHOLM	16	58
DUNDEE	13	55	Showers	TEHRAN	20	75
DUNSMITH	14	57	Fair	TEL AVIV	21	71
EDINBURGH	14	57	Clear	TOKYO	21	70
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TUNIS	26	82
GENEVA	15	59	Overcast	VIENNA	17	67
HIELSINKI	29	81	Fair	WARSAW	15	59
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	64
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Overcast	ZURICH	14	57
LONDON	16	61	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	21	73	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 170°)

ADVERTISEMENT

10

ABOUT HIM?

AROUND TO GET ANYONE WHO **DOES** EAT IT

Unger

OW DYER
MANAGE
TO LOSE
FIFTEEN
POUNDS
A WEEK
ON FOOD?!

BY
SKIPPIN'
MY
LUNCH!!

AT THE HOSPITAL
SHOULD BE HERE
YU! KEITH WILL
LIVED BECAUSE
TO DO AN
PENDECTOMY!!

MAYBE IF HE GETS BACK TO
DOING SURGERY HE MAY
WANT TO STAY IN TOWN! IT
SEEMS THAT HE'S THE
TYPE WHO NEEDS TO GET
INVOLVED TO FEEL
'NEEDED'!

THERE I GO
AGAIN-- CONNIE

HE'S STILL DOWN THERE -- WITH THAT TERRIBLE SHARK!

"SOMEDAY I'M GONNA FIND A PENCIL THAT CAN WRITE"

Reviewed by Mary Ann Tighe

A method that appears to work is to allow West to win the first trick, correcting the timing for a squeeze. This succeeds if West continues spades, for declarer can take his heart and club winners to

♠ 1374 ♣ Q32
 ♦ 442 ♣ QJ109
 ♠ 75 ♣ 43

SOUTH

♠ A2
 ♣ J93
 ♦ AK753
 ♠ J94

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	2♣	Pass
3NT	Pass	4NT	Pass
Draw	Pass		

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

Ketchum
8-28



"SOMEDAY I'M GONNA FIND A PENCIL THAT CAN WRITE!"

By Alan Truscott

trump, hoping for the few extra points that can give a top score. A post-mortem argument focused on the question of whether the no-trump slam could be made, and if so how.

WEST

♠ KQ1087
♥ IS76
♦ 642
♣ 75

EAST

♠ J944
♥ QJ2
♦ QJ109
♣ 43

SOUTH

♠ A2
♥ J98
♦ AK753
♣ J94

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 Clubs	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

